The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2398. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NO FIGHTING REPORTED.

Arrival of Napoleon III. in Piedmont.

Proclamation to the Army of Italy.

English Declaration of Neutrality.

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 91 1-2 a 91 3-4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at about 3 P. M. on the 14th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Fulton* from New-York, arrived out at Southampton at 1:30 on the morning of the 13th inst., and the *City of Manchester* touched at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th.

The *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 10:25 on Saturday morning, the 14th.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, having brought out telegraphic news *viâ* Queenstown, from London and Liverpool to noon of the 12th inst., the advices by the *Asia* are virtually little more than two days later.

The position of affairs at the seat of war had undergone no apparent change, and no collision had taken place.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

War Topics in Paris—Aspect of Affairs in England—The French Emperor in Piedmont—His Address to the Army—Orders of the Day of the French Commanders—Operations of the Hostile Armies, &c.

WAR TOPICS AT PARIS.

LITERATURE OF THE CAMPAIGN—ITS ROMANCE AND ITS POETRY—PRETENSIONS OF GEN. GYULAI—HIS CAREER—INTERESTING NOTES UPON CURRENT EVENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

War has its literature as well as its feats of arms and its political results. A journal announced a few days ago that the *Iron Crown* had been quietly transported on the night of the 22d April, by an escort of Austrian hussars, under the command of a General, from Monza to Mantua.

Perhaps the reader may desire to know the history of this precious Crown, and why it was deemed necessary to remove it to a point of greater safety on the approach of war, and why, moreover, it was entitled to such an honorable escort? M. Jules Lecompte, in the *Monde Illustré*, gives us the desired information.

Twelve hundred years ago a Queen of Lombardy, of the poetical name of Theodelinda, widow of a certain Antaris, was begged by her people to re-marry. Turin was then governed by a valiant duke, of the still more savage name of Agilulphus, whom she chose for her intended—*in petto*. Under the pretext of discussing with him some affairs of state, she invited him to meet her half way, at the frontier of the two States, at a place named on certain modern maps *Abbiate Grasso*, and on others *Abbate Grasso*, which means in the first case: *Be ye fat!* and in the second, *fat Abbé*. It was exactly by this point on the Ticino that the Austrians passed two weeks ago into Piedmontese territory; but this time it was neither for a marriage nor to offer to the Sovereign of Sardinia the Iron Crown of the old Lombard Kings. On the contrary!

At this point in the history of the Iron Crown, the legend of the sixth century is abrupt but charming. When the two monarchs met, the young Queen Theodelinda ordered a drinking-bowl, and filling it with a liquor—of what kind History does not inform us—drank half its contents, and offered to the Duke of Turin the other half. After draining the liquor the Duke offered respectfully to kiss the Queen's hand.

"Go straight to the face, my Lord!" said the Queen; "for when my people pray me to take a new husband, it is you that I choose, and my person as well as my kingdom, belong to you hereafter!"

The Lombard Kingdom being the largest of the two, it was for the Queen to crown the new King of the united kingdoms, and she placed on his brow the Iron Crown, which, since this event, has become so celebrated. In 774 the Pope, Adrian I., placed this crown upon the head of Charlemagne. In 1452, it made the voyage to Rome to crown Frederic IV., and in 1530 the voyage to Bologna to the coronation of Charles the Fifth. In 1805 Napoleon I. placed it on his own head, repeating the exclamation which tradition attributes to Agilulphus, twelve centuries before: "*Dieu me la donne, gare à qui la touche!*" (God gives it to me, beware who touches it!)

This historical and religious treasure, which the Austrians have just transferred from Monza to Mantua for greater safety, was kept in the top of a large gilded metal cross, and was exhibited on certain days of the year in the Cathedral of Monza. The crown, however, is not so strictly of iron as its name indicates. It seems, indeed, a mere crown of gold—that is to say, a golden band, about two inches wide, incrusted with variously-colored precious stones. The veritable Iron Crown is inclosed in the interior of this gold casing, and is said to have been made from one of the nails used in the Crucifixion. The public are never allowed to approach nearer than the iron grating which surrounds it, and it is thus seen but indifferently. To see it closely, removed from its place in the top of the crucifix, a special order from the military Governor of Milan was necessary.

To satisfy the curiosity of the crowds of travelers who annually visit Monza—which is a sort of Milanese Versailles—to see the famous Iron Crown of the Lombard Kings, the people of the Church have had constructed an iron crown very like the crown of Agilulphus, which they show as the original, and which they even allow extraordinarily curious people to place on their heads—for a small consideration.

It was Napoleon I. who, a few days after having assumed this sacred relic of Mount Calvary, created the Order of the Iron Crown, an Order which passed into the possession of Austria, and remains to this day one of the Imperial Orders of that country. It is easy to conceive, therefore, the value Austria attaches to the treasure of Monza, and her anxiety that the illustrious and venerable crown which claims so sacred an origin, and which encircled the brows of Charlemagne, Charles the Fifth and Napoleon, should not be left to fall into the hands of the conquerors. It will be placed, no doubt, in the terrible Cage-Tower of Mantua, celebrated for its famous or infamous instrument of torture of the Middle Ages, which disappeared in 1796, but was replaced in 1814. But will it be safe here? Bonaparte captured the Tower in 1797—Louis Napoleon hopes to accomplish the same feat in 1859.

But to return to the ancient legend. The proper crown of Agilulphus, as Duke of Turin, when he married Theodelinda, became useless, and was placed among the treasures of the fortress of Monza, where it remained during many long centuries. It was at last brought to Paris, by Bonaparte's orders, in 1799, and was placed in the medal department of the National Library, from which it was stolen in 1804 by one of the cunning thieves that then abounded in the capital. It had a strange destiny, this crown of Agilulphus. Forged in the sixth century for the heads of the Kings of Sardinia, and melted up in the nineteenth century by the thieves of Paris!

War has also its poetry. The other day a soldier with a knapsack on his back, jumped into the Seine from one of the Paris bridges, to drown himself. He was rescued in time to preserve his life, but he was brought out on the quay in the midst of an unsympathizing crowd, who naturally supposed he had attempted suicide to escape the balls of the Austrians. Quite an enthusiasm was created in his favor, however, when it was found that just the contrary was the truth. He had attempted suicide because his regiment had gone to the war and left him behind to farm, with a few others, the dépôt for recruits. When restored, the poor fellow went away crying to his barracks, but promising not to renew his attempt.

Another soldier in the country actually committed suicide because his regiment left without him; and a story is told of a boy at one of the Paris Academies, who escaped twice by a most dangerous flight over the roofs of houses, in order to go to the war. The prompter of Madame Ristori's company has left the permanent situation he held in her employment, and with the aid of a benefit night given him by the great *tragedienne*, has gone to join Garibaldi. Tamberlik, Ristori, Frezzolini, Penco, and many of the French artists, have performed in favor of the fund for sending the poor Italian refugees in Paris back to the defence of their country. And you can imagine that they leave with joy in their hearts.

A story is told of a *danseuse* who lately danced on the stage of a theatre in an Italian town garrisoned by Austrian troops, dressed in the three colors which constitute the Sardinian flag—green, red and white. The police issued an order to the director that such a scandal must not be repeated in his theatre. The next night the patriotic *danseuse*, determined not to be outwitted by the police, wore a yellow cap, a green skirt, and a white boddice, but as she appeared on the stage a friend threw her a bouquet of roses, and placing these on her breast, to cover the white, the three colors of the Sardinian flag were united.

A whole regiment of the Imperial Guard left Paris with a bouquet of violets of Parma stuck in the muzzle of each gun, the officers carrying in their hands huge bouquets of the same—the gifts of the ladies of the neighborhood. What is all this but the poetry of war?

The camp tent of the Emperor Napoleon, which preceded him to Italy, was made by Alexis Godillot, and is in white and blue striped tent-cloth, doubled. Its height is about fifteen feet. The interior is divided into three compartments—a saloon, bedroom and dressing-room. Doors in the cloth permit a passage from one room to the other, and windows are pierced for ventilation. An iron bed, folding seats and three small tables—one for the toilet—compose the furniture for the Imperial residence. The tent is remarkable for its perfect finish, the facility with which it can be put up and taken down, and its general adaptation to the purpose for which it was destined. It was made five years ago, for the war in the Crimea, and started on its journey as far as Marseilles, but the Emperor changed his mind then, and the tent has lain ever since in the flag room of the Tuileries. But, what is curious, the iron bed now in this tent, the toilet furniture and the table service in silver belonged to the first Emperor, and accompanied him in nearly all his campaigns; and as these campaigns were so many victories, Louis Napoleon is going to throw himself upon the destiny of these victorious wash-basins and saucepans. He hopes, on the fields of Marengo and Lodi, to sleep upon, and draw inspiration from, the same bed on which dreamed and schemed his great uncle, and on which he planned the great battles that have made the name of Bonaparte so illustrious. As a superstition, there are more absurd ones than this of Louis Napoleon!

The military world in France is not a little surprised at the favor shown by the Emperor Francis Joseph to Count Gyulai. This officer, who is now 60 years old, and has a chronic ophthalmia, enjoys in Europe the reputation of a *sabreur*, and nothing else. His military history is confined to a few obscure feats of arms, not beyond the reach of an intelligent corporal. In early life, he passed through the diplomatic grades and the routine of the ministerial bureaux. In 1848 he commanded at Trieste, where he neither attacked nor was attacked. This feat of arms put the cupola to his glory, and in 1849 he was named Minister of War. He has commanded for the last few years in Lombardy, and has managed to make himself detested by everybody. His red grey moustache an lachrymose eyes give him an air disagreeable to men and dreadful to children, so that when the juvenile Milanese are not good their mothers frighten them with Gyulai, as ours do with the "black man." His Piacenzan proclamation, commencing "There shall be but one kind of punishment—*death!*" and his proceedings in Sardinia since the invasion, have served to establish his reputation as a butcher, and he now takes rank with that other glory of the Austrian Empire, Haynau.

It is now tolerably well established that the advice of General Baron Hess was rejected brutally by the Emperor of Austria, in favor of his own and Gyulai's plans. Hess is unquestionably the ablest military man of the Empire, since the death of Radetzky, and one can imagine the wound that was inflicted on his honor when the young Emperor told him to "stand back; that his notions were too antiquated." What has the sequel demonstrated? Gyulai has made an awful *faux pas* in his mode of invasion of Piedmont; the Austrians are retreating with a demoralized army; they are changing the plan of campaign, *and Baron Hess is taken into favor again*. This proves who was right and who was wrong. All the French military men desire, is, that the Austrian army may continue to be directed by its Emperor and this second Wurmzer.

As a general thing the French people are satisfied with the selection of Generals to command the army of Italy. The greatest confidence, however, is, I believe, reposed in Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers.

The Empress has already presided at the Council of Ministers, and signed several laws in the course of administrative business.

We learn from London that the *Times* of that city had been formally burnt on the Stock Exchange, on account of its unscrupulous and unfounded articles against France and Russia.

The Augsburg *Gazette*, generally one of the best informed of German papers, beats the *Times*, however, by announcing to its readers that not only had France formed a treaty offensive and defensive with Russia, but with the United States as well.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, the semi-official paper, publishes a leading article of the New-York Times on the war, and precedes it with highly complimentary remarks on the justness of the views expressed. The Times is now, in fact, the principal American journal quoted in France, for opinions.

In the way of general news I ought to mention that the entire American colony in Paris was assembled last evening at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, at a Concert given by Mme. Guerrabella Ward, of New-York. Mme. W. was assisted by Madames Ristori and Frezzolini, and by Messrs. Corsi, Sighicelli, and Giusti. Among the persons present were the American Minister and family, the Consul and family, and among your *confrères* of the Press, Mr. Bigelow and family of the *Evening Post*, Mr. James Brooks and family, of the *Express*. Colonel Fuller, formerly of the *Mirror*, Mrs. Estelle Lewis, author of a book of poems, and Mr. G. F. Train, author of *Spread-Eagleism*, were also of the audience. MALAKOFF.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON IN ITALY—THE AUSTRIAN POLICY OF PLUNDER—ENGLISH POLITICS—THE OPERATIC LAWSUIT, ETC., ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, May 13, 1859.

The elections are over, and the war in Italy can hardly be said to have begun. The present moment is a sort of lull between domestic excitement that has been and foreign excitement that is about to be. The city has recovered from its panic, but speculation goes slip-shod, and stealthily, as if afraid to be caught in the fact. The serious rise in the price of bread, and the advance in the current value of money, which is certain to go higher next month, makes people uneasy and credulous. Ministers are more than ever suspected of wishing to pick a quarrel with France. A more desperate policy it is impossible to conceive any party pursuing, which looks to popularity or power, in this country. Aversion to despotism is strong amongst us, and a deep-rooted feeling of Anti-Bonapartism shows itself every day. But the common sense of the country readily comprehends the price that would have to be paid for a war with France; and the Minister will not easily be forgiven who suffers us to drift into it. Something more than mere drifting is, nevertheless, imputed to the Government. Vessels of war, with sealed orders, are what Mr. Disraeli calls "careering in the waters of the Mediterranean and Adriatic." People are beginning to ask what are these sealed orders for? A proclamation was issued yesterday from the War-office authorizing the formation of volunteer corps through out the kingdom, under the command of Lords-Lieutenants of Counties, to be employed in the resistance of invasion. As to invasion, no human being seriously believes in the likelihood of any such thing; but the ostentatious preparation to resist it is likely to give rise to awkward questions and offensive answers, both in diplomacy and in Parliament. Orders have been issued by the Admiralty, for the immediate fitting out of nine additional frigates and line-of-battle ships; and the naval recruiting goes on without intermission.

Meanwhile, Napoleon III. has arrived at Genoa, and issued his first Proclamation to the Army of Italy. There is no doubt he has been well received, and that his position at the head of a force already amounting to 70,000 or 80,000 men is a proud one, appearing as he does in the character of the armed liberator of an oppressed people. I have seen letters from the allied camp which fully bear out the published statements of the good feeling subsisting between the French and Sardinian troops thus far. Those who know them both, however, look with some anxiety to the future of the campaign, not from any doubt of the gallantry of spirit which animates either French or Piedmontese, but from apprehensions founded on former experience of the manifestation of arrogance on the part of the former. Everybody knows how well Frenchmen fight, especially when they are the assailants, as in the present case they are for the most part sure to be. But those who have served with them as allies have frequently been heard to complain of the difficulty of satisfying their exigeant humor. They never shirk the post of danger if it be one of distinction; but they consider themselves entitled, whenever there is success, to a monopoly of the praise; and, in case of common disaster, they are not nice in bestowing an equally exclusive apportionment of blame to others. The Austrians seem bent on harassing the people, and exhausting the country wherever they come. The known impoverishment of the Imperial exchequer is made a sort of excuse for the adoption of this predatory system of warfare. In reality it is done much more to gratify the fierce passions of national hatred, long restrained in the garrisons of Lombardy. All the accounts hitherto received of strategic operations on the Po and the Ticino amount only to this, that the Austrians began to move before they were quite ready; that they were checked by the inundations unexpectedly, and that they are now apparently resolved to await the attack of their opponents in the strong positions they have taken up.

You will probably think it strange that at such a moment, when, if no blow has yet been actually struck, the scabbard on both sides has been thrown away, a new effort has been made to open negotiations with a view to pacific settlement of the whole Italian question. Such is, nevertheless, the fact. I have reason to know that within the present week the Government of Berlin has proposed to that of St. Petersburg and to that of London the formation of a triple alliance limited in its purpose to the imposing of a three months' armistice on the belligerents in Italy. Lord Malmesbury, I believe, intimated his approval of the design, but declared that until the assent of Russia were obtained, the English Cabinet could place little dependance on its chance of success. Prince Gortschakoff, in the name of his master, met the proposal with a direct and prompt negative, assigning as the reason, that Austria having declared war while Russia was endeavoring to bring about a Congress, it would be unbecoming the dignity of the Czar to renew his interpositions so speedily in favor of peace. The truth is no doubt that Russia sees her secure opportunity of vengeance and advantage in the decimation of Austria's troops and the temporary annihilation of her resources. Already the Muscovite agents are busily employed in preparing events of grave importance in Hungary, the Herzegovine, Greece and Bosnia. Poetic retribution would not, indeed, be dealt on Austria, if Hungary were not restored to the position it occupied before 1848, if not to virtual independence. Despotisms have their patrons as well as popular Governments; and in Russia there is a fixed idea that the most perfect and most politic vengeance which could be inflicted on Austria, would be to undo literally the fatal service which the army of Paskewitch rendered in 1849, by the suppression of the Magyar revolt. The Hungarians here are full of hope and activity; but, taught by bitter experience, they wisely resolve to bide their time, and not to move till fresh drafts are required to recruit the Austrian armies in Italy. Depend upon it, however, the Summer will not pass without stirring events on the Danube.

The wind up of the General Election in Ireland has been the loss of more than one of the Southern counties to the Liberal cause, which had hitherto been deemed secure. Waterford, where the territorial influence of the Beresfords was overthrown three and thirty years ago, has ever since remained in the hands of the popular party. It has now returned almost without a struggle the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury, a personal friend of Lord Derby, and closely connected with the family of the Marquis of Waterford. The tragic death of the late Marquis, who was killed while hunting, about three weeks ago, cast a gloom over society in this district, and checked in some degree the exuberance of landlord triumph on the occasion of the subsequent electoral victory. But there is no mistaking the spirit in which it has been achieved, and which is identical with that which on the same day was triumphant in the County of Clare, in the person of Colonel Vandeleur, an ultra-Orange proprietor, who was returned for that large and populous shire, over his radical opponent by a majority of several hundreds. From disclosures that took place elsewhere, it now appears certain that Catholic support was promised the Derbyite candidates in many places, both in England and Ireland, by Cardinal Wiseman. In South Lancashire and West Kent, the Catholic gentry and priesthood aided materially in securing the return of the tories. On the other hand, Lord Roden undertook, if necessary, to support Mr. Bourke, at Dundalk, and the tory gentlemen of Leitrim, Kings County and Kildare undertook to promote the views of Conservative Catholics in their respective localities. In the last named instance, these were defeated by a sudden opposition in the hustings of Mr. More O'Farrall, one of the wealthiest and most independent Catholic laymen in Ireland, and a man who is known to entertain ultra sentiments on ecclesiastical matters. He and his colleague, Mr. Cogan, did not hesitate to denounce in strong terms the interference of his Eminence on behalf of the party so long odious in Ireland. The concessions said to have been promised by the Government as the price of clerical aid they ridiculed and repudiated vehemently, and there can be little doubt that had the statements referred to been made a fortnight since, they would in all probability have had very considerable effect on several of the contests then pending. As it is, however, the Tories will have about sixty supporters from Ireland in the new Parliament out of one hundred and five representatives that that country sends. On the whole the whippers-in of the Carlton Club count upon three hundred and ten as the amount of their rank and file in the new House of Commons.

Mr. Ingram, M. P. for Boston, and proprietor of the *Illustrated News*, has obtained a rule for a new trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case disposed of at the sittings after last November term, in which the verdict of a jury found him guilty of fraud. The plaintiff, Mr. Vincent Scully has just been returned for the County of Cork. The new trial will not take place for some weeks. Mr. Gye, the lessee of Covent Garden, has obtained an injunction against Signor Graziani which prohibits him from singing as one of Mr. E. T. Smith's rival company at Drury Lane, pending the final decision of the equity suit between him and Mr. Gye. Drury Lane flourishes notwithstanding, and the house is full almost every night. Madame Titiens and M. Giulighi are in excellent voice, and M. Mongini is becoming a decided favorite. Mario and Grisi have resumed their places at Covent Garden, and for all who understand or thoroughly love music there is no comparison between the *ensemble* of the two houses. Drury Lane is marvelously well got up as an imitation of the opera; but the opera in its true artistic completeness, calmness, grandeur and lovability, it is not, and cannot be. Her Majesty visits both houses alternately, and, as she is seldom very nice or discriminating in her applause, the managers of each is enabled to boast of having given royal satisfaction.

The Prince of Wales was commanded to return home immediately after the declaration of war, and he is expected to arrive in England in the course of next week.

MOVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON III.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

The Paris correspondents of the London papers are unanimous in describing the enthusiasm of the people upon the Emperor's departure for the army in Italy as immense. Such a reception the Emperor has never before met with, and he was evidently surprised at its unusual warmth. The correspondent of the *Times* says: The manifestation of the popular feeling in Paris on the departure of the Emperor appears to have been marked by a spontaneous enthusiasm which has not been witnessed in that capital for many years. As the imperial carriage passed out of the courtyard of the Tuileries, the Emperor seemed to be taken by surprise at the unusual warmth of the demonstration. He was attended only by a few of the *Cent Gardes*; and, on arriving at the Hotel de Ville the imposing ovation had produced its effect. The Emperor ordered his Guards to move out of the way, and the carriage was instantly surrounded by the enthusiastic crowd.

The correspondent of the *Herald* reports that the stern, unbending features of Louis Napoleon quivered with emotion, while the Empress was weeping without any attempt at concealment. The Emperor put his hands out of the carriage, and the barricade-makers of the Rue St. Antoine, bending over and kissing them, saluted him with renewed cries of enthusiasm. When the *cortége* resumed its march, a band of workmen stood between the imperial carriage and the *Cent Gardes*, and proceeded with it all the rest of the way, singing patriotic songs, including the Marseillaise. Never has the Emperor received such a conclusive proof of his popularity with the people, and the popularity of the cause which he was setting out to defend, was equally demonstrated.

The following is from the *Moniteur's* account of the Emperor's departure:

"Her Imperial Highness the Princess Mathilda, her Highness the Princess Mary, of Badon, and his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, took leave of the Emperor at the Tuileries.

The members of the Privy Council, the Ministers of his Majesty, the great officers of the crown, the officers and ladies of the households of the Emperor and Empress, were waiting in the saloons of the Tuileries, and assisted at the departure of their Majesties.

Everywhere along the Emperor's route the warmest acclamations broke out. His escort could hardly keep the way clear through the crowds that thronged round the carriage. All the windows of the houses from the bottom to the top were filled with spectators waving their hats and handkerchiefs. It may be said that no sovereign has ever been accompanied with prayers more fervent.

The Empress had a large share in this ovation. Every one saluted in her the devoted wife, the tender and courageous mother. In accordance with her wish, she accompanied the Emperor as far as Montereau, and here she took leave of him, not without deep and affecting emotion. Her Majesty returned to the palace of the Tuileries at half-past ten at night."

HIS ARRIVAL IN ITALY.

The Emperor of the French embarked on board the Imperial yacht *Reine Hortense* at Marseilles, on the 11th, and arrived at Genoa on the afternoon of the following day. He landed at the inner port, Darcena, and proceeded direct to the royal palace, from the balcony of which he presented himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him with enthusiastic acclamations. The Emperor was accompanied to the palace by Prince Carignan, Count Cavour, and Count D'Auvergne, the French Ambassador.

The port was full of ornamented small boats, crowded with spectators, and on shore the city presented the appearance of a *fête*. A large structure covered with flags, a symbolical representation of the French and Sardinian alliance, was erected at the landing place. Flowers were cast before the Emperor by the populace during his progress.

The Emperor held a review of some old soldiers in the court-yard of the royal palace, and in the evening he went to the theatre, where his reception was most enthusiastic. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon and Prince Carignan.

On the following day the King of Sardinia went to Genoa, and after paying a brief visit to the Emperor he returned again to headquarters.

FRENCH ORDERS OF THE DAY.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

The Emperor was expected to take his departure from Genoa on the 14th, for the army, to whom he had issued the following order of the day:

Soldiers! I come to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world.

I need not stimulate your ardor—every step will remind you of a victory. In the *Via Sacra* of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiseled upon the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcola, and Rivoli, you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections, be marching in an other *Via Sacra*. Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army.

Here, forget it not. There are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new *arms de precision* are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been—the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

Soldiers! Let us all do our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other, the following words of happy augury re-echo: "The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister."

Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859. NAPOLEON.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL CANROBERT.

Marshal Canrobert had addressed an order of the day from his head-quarters at Alessandria to the troops under his command. It reads as follows:

"Soldiers of the Third Corps d'Armée of the Army of the Alps: Called together in all haste from the different parts of France, to give your powerful aid to a brave and friendly nation, iniquitously invaded by Austria, you soon assembled here round the chiefs chosen by the Emperor to direct you. Those chiefs you are well acquainted with. They have often been your guides on fields of battle, where most of you have learned to confide in them. For the first time I can, in the campaign which is about to open, address myself to you and say that the honor of having the chief command of soldiers of your value is only equalled by my confidence in you, and in the success which awaits us.

Soldiers! The precipitate march which you have just made across the Alps has not allowed the solicitude of the Emperor's Government to supply you with all of which you stand in need. You will soon receive it. You must call to mind that the warriors, our forefathers, who have preceded us in these fine countries, were in want of everything at the time that they covered the flag of France and the country with immortal glory. The great French army will soon find itself opposite the Austrian army. They are old acquaintances. Both have seen each other at Lodi, at Arcoli, at Marengo, and at Wagram,—illustrious names, which you will soon cause to be followed by others equally glorious."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL FOREY.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following address by Gen. Forey to his division:

Soldiers of the First Division of the First Corps: We shall find ourselves to-morrow in the first line, and it is probable that we shall have the honor of first engaging the enemy. Remember that your fathers have always beaten that enemy, and you will do the same.

Gavi, May 6. General of Division, FOREY.

The place from which the foregoing is dated is a short distance from Novi, on the road from Genoa.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

ACCOUNTS FROM FRANCO-SARDINIAN SOURCES.

In regard to the movements of the respective armies, the following are the official bulletins published by the Sardinian Government:

Turin, Wednesday, May 11.

Some Austrian siege trains, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of chasseurs, have recrossed at Gravelona and directed their course towards Casale and Pusterlengo, in Lombardy. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro and Robbio. The headquarters of the Austrian Staff are at Mortara.

Turin, Friday, May 13.

The enemy are increasing their forces near Castle St. Giovanni, on the road from Piacenza to Stradella. They have constructed bridges near Vievano and Motta Visconti to protect their retreat of to-day. Our soldiers have pushed forward a strong reconnoitering party as far as Cascine di Sera, near Vercelli, and our artillery began cannonading the enemy, which, however, was not replied to by them. Our troops have retaken their former position.

A later bulletin of the same date says:

"The Austrians on their way to Piacenza have occupied Rivergaro, on the river Trebia. The headquarters are at Robbio. The wounded have been conveyed to Accimiano."

Besides the official bulletins published at Turin, there are also the bulletins of the war, coming direct from the King's head-quarters at San Salvatore, between Casale and Alessandria. We have received the following, dated May 7:

No. 3.—Yesterday morning General Cialdini made a sally from the fortress of Casale, and took a large convoy of cattle from the enemy, which the latter had got by requisition. It consisted of 64 oxen, 283 cows, 51 bulls, 54 calves, 2 sheep, 6 buffaloes and 10 horses—470 head of cattle in all. In this sally an officer and three privates were wounded.

No. 4. A reconnaissance made from Alessandria has shown that yesterday forenoon the enemy abandoned Castelnuovo-Scrivia, Casei, Alzano and Molino dei Torti, taking the direction of Gerola. The outposts which the enemy had near Voghera, Pontecurone and Tortona hastily retired when the troops of our second division appeared on the Scrivia, leaving five prisoners in our hands. The railway bridge on the Scrivia has been completely repaired by our men, and also half the breadth of the wooden bridge has been rebuilt, so that carts and horses can pass over.

No. 5. From positive information it appears that the Austrians recrossed the Po by the bridge which they had built at Gerola. The passage of the troops commenced at 3½ P. M., and lasted until 2 o'clock after midnight. The enemy carried off the provisions and other articles exacted from the inhabitants. After crossing they destroyed the bridge. They still remain on the low grounds adjoining the left bank of the Po.

DELLA ROCCA,
Lieutenant-General, Chief of the Staff.

It will be seen that there are some slight repetitions of intelligence already given, but we have thought it best to publish the bulletins without any alteration.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE FORCES.

The Minister of War (states a Turin letter of the 6th) has this day received a dispatch from Marshal Canrobert, expressing the opinion that the line of the Austrians is so long and weak that they cannot think of offering battle, and that the allies may soon assume the offensive. The Austrians have 400 cannon on their line from Novara to Piacenza. The Piedmontese two days ago had 180, and the French 124, between Casale and Novi. The attacks of advanced posts do not cease, and the roar of cannon is continually heard; but the principal advantage gained by the Austrians thus far is that of occupying the enemy's territory, and of putting it to ransom. It is, however, hoped that on the arrival of the Emperor of the French the aspect of things will change. The Marquis de Breme, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the King, left this City for Genoa yesterday to receive the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty will not come to Turin, but will stop at Alessandria. Several officers that took part in the war of 1848 and 1849 have left for Florence, to take command of the Tuscan volunteers, who are flocking in great numbers. Gen. Mezzacapo has been appointed their Commander-in-Chief.

A letter from Turin says:

"The Piedmontese, 70 000 strong, occupied on the 7th the defensive positions of Novi, Alessandria, Valencia, Frassinetto, Casale, Pontestura, Verrua, and the line of the Dora. The French, about 80,000 strong, on that date were with the Piedmontese at Novi, Alessandria, Valenza, and the line of the Dora, and were alone at Robbio and Arquata. As to the Austrians, it is needless to give their positions, as they change every day. The positions of the Sardinian Generals are—the King Commander-in-Chief at Valenza, with a division of reserve; General Fanti, a Alessandria, with the Second Division; General Durando, Third Division, in the positions on the Scrivia; General Cialdini, with the Fourth Division, at Casale and Frassinetto; and General Cunbiari, Fifth Division, between Frassinetto and Valenza. As to the French commanders, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, with his corps, occupies the positions from Arquata to Novi; General M'Mahon, those from Novi to Valenza; Marshal Canrobert, Alessandria; and General Niel, from Turin to the line of the Dora."

THE FRENCH ARMY IN PIEDMONT.

The French force now in Piedmont is very large. Up to Friday, the 6th of May, 81,000 men from France and Algeria were conveyed to Genoa by the Imperial navy; 14,000 by the *Messageries*; 3,000 by the *Marie Stuart* transport, hired for the occasion; and from 20,000 to 21,000 by land. The total number there has been fixed at 140,000. The Piedmontese count 80,000 regular troops and 27,000 volunteers. From this total one-fourth is the usual average deducted for contingencies, or casualities. It is said that the cavalry of the French is not yet complete, and that a good deal remains to be done concerning the balls for the rifled cannon. There are, or lately were, 10,000,000 cartridges in the arsenal of Genoa.

The French journals do not anticipate the least difficulty or delay in attacking the Austrian lines. The *Pays* taunts the Austrians with their proverbial slowness, and promised them that the arrival of the Emperor of the French in Italy would instantaneously give a new character to the war. The *Patrie* says that everything is in readiness for a compaign, and that the Austrians will learn in a very few days, with what "lightning-like rapidity our eagles fly." "The coming hours," says the same journal, "belong to the finest pages of our history; we have faith in the sanctity of the cause which we defend—faith in the genius of the Emperor and the valor of our troops; and it is with calm confidence that we await the first bulletin from the army of Italy."

The following letter has been received in Paris from Genoa, dated the 9th inst.:

"The landing of French troops recommenced yesterday more briskly than ever. Two ships of the line and three steamboats entered the port about 12 o'clock, and landed the 3d Zouaves, coming from Africa, a regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and a battery of the Imperial Guard. The entire population was out of doors, and nothing could be more brilliant than the reception given to the troops. These regiments are to join those which are at Novi and Alessandria. It appears that a great battle is not to be fought before the arrival of the Emperor. It is certain that on his coming here the army will assume the offensive. Great preparations are being made here for illuminations in honor of the Emperor. In the great street that traverses the town lamps are placed at every ten yards, ornamented with oak leaves. Yesterday was the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution, but, on account of the war, no rejoicings took place. A great number of volunteers arrive here daily, the majority of whom are from the Roman States."

ACCOUNTS FROM AUSTRIAN SOURCES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Vienna, Saturday, May 7.

The latest news received here from the seat of war is that the Po has risen so tremendously that military operations of importance are for the moment impossible. As the commander of the corps which crossed the Po at Cornale, on the 4th inst., feared that the pontoon-bridge might be carried away by the violence of the current, he returned to the left bank of the river, after having cut off the railroad and telegraphic communication between Voghera and Tortona. I do not know the object of the Austrians in crossing the Po, but the movement is here considered a feint, as the bulk of the army is known to have remained on the left bank of the river. When the dispatch containing the forgoing information left Pavia, (yesterday evening,) it was raining in torrents, and the Po had risen some ten or twelve feet. The *Trieste Zeitung*, of the 5th instant, contains a direct report from the headquarters of the Austro-Italian army, and by it we learn the names of some of the *corps d'armée* which have crossed the Ticino, and also the order in which they entered Piedmont. The first corps to cross the river was the third, which is under the command of Prince Edmund Schwarzenberg. The vanguard of the corps was led by General Count Festetics, a Hungarian, who is said to be an officer of considerable ability. On the 30th of April, the eighth corps, under General Von Benedek, entered Piedmont, and on the 1st and 2d insts., three other corps followed. As a matter of course, the movements of the different corps are kept from the knowledge of the public, but in military circles it is stated that it was the corps under General Benedek which crossed the Po at Cornale on Wednesday last. A few days ago an Austrian battalion marched from Bologna to Modena, but I have not yet heard that it has reached its destination.

Vienna, Tuesday, May 10.

The Wiener *Zeitung* of this morning contains the following notice:

"The possibility that information contained in the Austrian papers concerning the movements of the Imperial Royal army may in a few hours become known to the enemy—who might be able to take advantage of it—renders it absolutely necessary to be extremely cautious in making such communications.

This being the case, the movements of the army can only be made known to the public in a general way. No movements from which the enemy might be able to draw important conclusions can be communicated, but all operations that have been completely carried out will be unreservedly and faithfully made known.

The news last received is, that the army occupies a position between the Po and the Sesia, from which any and every offensive movement can be made.

The Imperial army is in possession of all the passages (fords) across the Sesia, and, although the continuance of high water in the Po prevents decisive movements on the right bank of that river, certain points (*terrain-abschnitte*) between Pontecurone and Voghera, are still occupied by considerable portions (*theile*) of the army. The railroad bridge at Valenza has been destroyed."

In my letter of the 3d instant it was stated that the Austrian commanders had bitterly complained of the interference of the British diplomatists at the very last moment, and information I have just received but too clearly proves that Lord Malmesbury did serious injury to Austria by making on the 25th of April a proposition which, as you will probably recollect, was accepted by Count Buol and rejected by M. de Walewski. On the 26th of April Count Gyulai was to have crossed the Ticino, and his plan of operations was to send one half of his army in forced marches to Novi, while the other half was to advance toward Casale. As the weather was fine until the 4th of May, the Austrians would (had they crossed the Ticino on the appointed day, have had but little difficulty in making their way to Novi. In the evening of the 29th of April the advanced guard entered Sardinia, and an attempt was even then made to get to Novi. The Austrians succeeded in deceiving their enemies, and crossed the Po at Cornale without loss; but in the morning of the 5th inst. it rained so heavily that in a few hours the river rose twelve feet, and the pontoon bridge was in imminent danger of being carried away. The Austrian forces on the right bank of the Po fearing that they might be entirely separated from the other part of the army, recrossed the river, after having destroyed the railroad bridge which crosses the Curone at the village of Pontecurone. Had the Austrians crossed the Ticino on the 26th of April they would, in all probability, have reached Novi before the bad weather set in, and before the French were prepared for action. Their object was to destroy the railroads leading from Genoa to Tortona and Alessandria (the junction of the railroads is at Novi,) and to give battle to the French, who were then advancing from Genoa. In my letter of yesterday it was stated that Count Gyulai had his headquarters at Vercelli, and that the bulk of the army was advancing, by way of San Germano and Trino, on Turin and Susa, but that information is no longer correct. On arriving at Crescentino, the Austrians found that the Dora Baltea line, of which mention has repeatedly been made in your columns, was not strongly occupied, and Count Gyulai, therefore lost no time in falling back on Mortara. It is now known to the Austrian commander that the body of the Sardo-French army is at Alessandria, and he will of course take his measures accordingly. A glance at the map of Sardinia will show you that the Austrians, by destroying the bridge at Valenza, have cut off the railway communication between Alessandria and Casale. In addition to the foregoing information, which is perfectly reliable, it may be mentioned that two notes have been received from the camp by acquaintances of mine. The one is from Mede, and bears date May 4. The writer, who is evidently in total ignorance of the intentions of the Austrian commander, simply says that the corps to which he belongs is in excellent health and spirits, and "on the road to Alessandria." In the second note, which was written at Mortara on the 5th inst., it is said that the troops, who are obliged to bivouac, suffer much from the rain. "The men are 'grumpy,' (*schirch*—the lower Austrian word for *übel-gelaunt*.) and so would you be if you had to lie down in 'slush' (*schlamm*) after a long and fatiguing march." The first Austrian troops to cross the Sesia were a squadron of lancers, and some of them are said to have been seriously wounded. The men dashed into the river, and attacked some Sardinian troops which were drawn up on its right bank.

CONDITION OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

Correspondence of the London News.

Turin, Sunday, May 7.

I have been able to visit Alessandria, where, since the 2d of May, the *Quartier General* of the King has been established amidst thousands of his brave soldiers. Sardinia, which, by her geographical position is placed between two great military powers, has evidently watched with care the progress and improvements which have been introduced into the military systems of France and Austria, and has admirably adapted their experiments in these matters to her own advantage. As a consequence of this care, the Piedmontese army never looked more fit for battle than it did this morning under the glorious Italian sun which poured the flashes of its light over their busy camp. Under the good escort of a distinguished cavalry officer I walked through their line and went into their tents, witnessing the good spirit and cheerfulness of soldiers and officers. The greatest harmony exists between them and their allies, and I have seen more than one group of the famous *Bersaglieri* drinking at the same table with Zouaves and Turcos, mingling the notes of the Girondins' song with the well-known air "*Finchè Italia non è nostra.*" Following the advice of my intelligent guide, I rode as far as Valenza, a hilly village where the reserve is posted, under the command of Gen. Castelborgo. This reserve, which by easy road may equally march to the support of French and Sardinians, is formed by the brigades of Savoy, and by two regiments of the Granatieri Guardie. General Cialdini's division, which consists of the Savona and Regina brigades, and of the 3,000 Cacciatori dell'Alpi, under the orders of Garibaldi, is posted on a line which runs from Casale, on the Po, to Frassinetto. The defence of the positions included in this line has been intrusted to the famous Italian Guerillero. The fortress of Alessandria, which has Gen. Gianotti, an old soldier of the first Empire, for its ordinary commandant, is now occupied by Gen. Fanti, to whom the command of the Piémonte and Aosta brigades has been assigned. Gen. Cucchiari, a distinguished Modenese officer, is watching with the two brigades of Casale and Piémonte the hilly grounds of Novi, in order to keep an eye on the movements of the enemy if he dared to move from Tortona and threaten the road from Alessandria to Genoa. Durando, the former commander-in-chief of the division of Genoa, who, as you are aware, left this town on the 23d of April last, has been sent to Casale, where he still is, with the Cuneo and Acqui brigades. A glance at the map will show you how the Piedmontese positions, which I have just described, have been wisely and properly chosen with the object of checking any movements which the Austrians might make on that quarter, which, according to the best military authorities, is the most important of the present campaign. Let us now turn to the French army, which occupies Novi, Robbio, Alessandria, Valenza, and the line of the Dora. At the extreme left of their line, General Niel, with his *corps d'armée*, is now posted on the line of the Dora Baltea, keeping his eyes on Turin, in order to cover it if threatened by the Austrians, who, yesterday evening, were marching by Tronzano towards Ivrea. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers' division extend themselves from Arquata to Novi, whilst Canrobert is ready to hasten from Alessandria to the right or the left, according to circumstances. General McMahon, who four days ago was posted at Cassina Do ia, has been sent with his division to Valenza, with the object of strengthening that line, already occupied by General Cialdini. According to my latest information, which I have reason to believe perfectly correct, the Austrians, who since this morning have stopped their march on all the line, except at the extreme right towards Ivrea, are now strongly posted at Tortona, Gerola, Pontecurone, Chiesa della Croce, Casei, Sale, Mede, Mortara, Vercelli, and Tronzano. From this last place to Tortona their line is, therefore, of the length of sixty miles at least. After the attempt made by the Austrians to cross the Po at Frassinetto and Valenza on the 3d and 4th inst., there has not been any serious engagement between the two armies. Those two above-mentioned positions were gallantly defended by the Piedmontese 7th Regiment of the Line, 8th Battalion Bersaglieri, 1st, 17th, and 18th Batteries. Colonel Bazoli, Major Volpelandi, Captains Sorrero, Dho, and Roberti, distinguished themselves very much in this action, in which the Austrians lost more than 300 men, whilst the loss of their adversaries has been 17 men *hors de combat*.

AUSTRIAN EXCESSES AND DEPREDATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

Turin, Sunday, May 8.

Although the Austrian troops have not dared to go in search of the royal army, they have freely committed all kinds of excesses in the provinces they occupy. The official bulletins of the Sardinian Government have already published to Europe some of the excesses. Here are a few more details not less authentic:

On entering Novara Gen. Gyulai demanded a daily supply of 100,000 rations of bread, 30,000 rations of meat, 50,000 rations of rice, 30,000 of salt, 100,000 of tobacco, 22,500 of oats, 1,000 quintals of hay, and 2,400 breutes of wine. These enormous supplies were to be continued during five days. They were altogether out of proportion to the number of troops stationed in the town, and were, moreover, sent at once into Lombardy. If there was any delay in complying with the demand the town was to be fined five times the value of the provisions required, and in default of the payment of the fine the town was to be given up to pillage. All horses had also to be given up.

At Vercelli, requisitions were made of the same kind and on the same scale, the destinations of the supplies being also the same. On the 6th of the month, all the leather in the town was demanded, as well as an enormous quantity of shirts and cloth; and not only this, but a contribution of 300,000 francs was imposed upon the town. The supplies of provisions continue to be demanded; and, according to the latest news, all the provisions in Vercelli will be exhausted, and the town will be exposed to famine.

At Voghera, a daily supply was demanded, to continue for five days, consisting of 50,000 rations of bread, 50,000 of meat, 50,000 of wine, 50,000 of tobacco, 50,000 of rice, 7,500 of hay, and oats in proportion.

At Terra-Nuova, a mere village, a requisition was made for 35,000 rations; at Castelnuovo, also a small village, for 56 000 rations; and at Oleggio, another village, for 50 oxen, 100 quintals of hay, and 1,000 rations of bread during five days.

The demands made at Lomeline are still more extortionate. The exact figures cannot be stated, as no regular and formal requisition has been made. Officers and soldiers are allowed to commit excesses of all kinds. The persons of the inhabitants are respected no more than their property, and the municipal authorities are treated with the utmost barbarity. On the smallest pretext the Austrian officers have recourse to corporal punishment. At Scoppiani, the Syndic, the Vice Syndic, and one of the members of the Municipal Council were arrested and carried off as hostages. The Syndics of Mortara and Meda have met with the same treatment.

Correspondence of the London Post.

"The horrors committed by the hordes of savages under the command of Gen. Gyulai are only to be equaled in the accounts of the invasion by Attila. At 8½ in the morning, or thereabouts, a numerous band of Austrians, in dirty and torn attire, entered the City of Tortona, and took up their position in the castle. Other bodies followed, so that the town was soon overrun with these beings more like wild beasts than men. Two superior officers called upon the municipal functionaries to demand food and forage to the amount of 50,000 rations, but their conduct was not unbecoming; on the contrary, they seemed tolerably polite, and even the behavior of the soldiers at first gave no cause to suspect that they secretly meditated plundering the town. Whatever our first hopes may have been, they were not destined to last long, for very shortly a company of Houlans issued from the castle, and dividing, spread through the town. An alarm spreading through the population, each shopkeeper hastened to secure his goods; but, before they had even time to shut their shops and stores, bands of eight and ten soldiers presented themselves at different points in the city, some seizing upon all the goods they could arrive it, others preventing the tradesmen from closing their doors by main force. At the same time the sergeants and corporals entered the shops, and by threats forced the owners to bring out all the best things they had for the soldiers to carry off. The first goods plundered were those of Madame Scotti, modiste, and of a merchant named Gallarati; after these came those of the silversmiths, then some provision stores and taverns. The general bakehouse was plundered also, and several hundred sacks of fine flower and wheat, besides a sum of money were carried off; the stables were all robbed, and in every street you saw a Croat with an ox or a horse which he was leading off to the encampment, with a cool impudence which persuaded one that they never had followed any other trade than that of thieving. Meanwhile, a certain number of them wended their way to the suburb of St. Bernardino, and entered the farm of Signor Stassano, who gave them as much food and drink as they wished for. In fact, the libations were so copious and frequent that at night they all returned in a state of intoxication, howling like demons, interspersing their howls with the epithet of 'porca Piemontesa' (as a welcome to any inhabitant they might meet,) firing their muskets into the windows of the houses, and occasioning a general belief that the town would inevitably be set on fire. The citizens had no arms to resist, even had they been so disposed, and now have no food, and the place is cleaned out completely. The bishop was assessed at 30 000 francs, some say 35,000, for his share of the war contingent. In the suburbs of the town the same horrors took place; every house was sacked and plundered by these ferocious brutes, who are styled the 'defenders of public order, sustainers of our nationality and our religion.' Now that this band of savages has satisfied its appetite, it is leaving us. An order of recall has arrived from headquarters, and they are going off.

We hear that at Castelnuova-Scrivia, Viguzzolo, and Prossecurone, the same outrages were committed, and by the threat of firing the town these bandits extorted whatever they wanted from the poor terrified tradespeople."

BLOCKADE IN THE ADRIATIC.

The *Pays* states that Rear-Admiral Jaurien de Lagraviere had left Genoa, in the *Algesiras*, for the Adriatic, to give notice to the military authorities

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$1,900,000 in Specie.

Late and Interesting from the Isthmus.

PROGRESS OF THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

Ratification of the Belly Grant in Nicaragua.

DETAILS OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Later from Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. McGowan, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall, May 18. She brings the California mails, treasure and passengers of the 5th May, brought down by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*. The *Orizaba* left San Francisco on the same day. The number of passengers by these two steamers was *twenty-five hundred*. The *Golden Gate* had been thoroughly renovated, at a cost of $80,000, having been three months under repair.

Among the passengers by the *Moses Taylor* are the Hon. M. H. McAllister, Judge of the U. S. District Court of California; the Hon. E. F. Benton, State Senator; and the Hon. W. W. Shepard, Assemblyman from San Francisco.

The *Moses Taylor* reports the United States ships *Roanoke* and *Jamestown* still at Aspinwall.

On the 21st May, 25 miles from Cape Maisi, the *Moses Taylor* passed the American ship *Martha J. Ward*, and a ship of the line, bound to the westward; also, brig *Costa Rica*, bound to Aspinwall. May 24, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 75° 6′ W., exchanged colors with hermaphrodite brig, showing white signal, with red border and No. 122.

We are indebted to the Expresses of Freeman & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. for packages.

The shipment of Specie is $1,900,000. The following is the treasure list:

Am. Ex Bank	$227 000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	$56,000
T. H. & J. J. Bacon	5 000	Leavitt & Adams	1,911
C. C. Baker	6 000	Reuben Meader	5,000
Baker & Morrill	4,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	20,000
Brook & Edgar	4,000	Metropolitan Bank	50,000
J. H. Brewer & Co.	1,916	P. Naylor	10,000
Bucklin & Crane	4,200	Neustadter Bros	18,850
Bush & Comstock	3,283	J. B. Newton & Co.	18,673
Butcher & Brothers	50,000	J. G. Parker & Son	10,000
Clark & Wilbur	10,000	Richard Patrick	63 000
J. H. Coghill	24,520	Jas. Patrick & Co.	55,000
H. Cohn & Co.	20,162	A. C. & R. Perkins	5,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	80 300	John Phelan	11,500
Conroy & O'Connor	15 800	S. G. Reed	1,134
C. W. Crosby	22,000	S. G. Reed & Co.	2,9 2
W. Cummings & Son	2 390	Renard & Co.	9 700
C. H. Cummings	18,000	Robert Morrison & Co	15,100
W. Curtis & Co.	[illegible]	A. J. Rosenbaum & Co	17,300
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	40,000	Scholle & Bros	117,123
		Wm. Seligman & Co.	30,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	126,139	Strauss, Hartman & Co	6,020
Z. Einstein & Bro.	[illegible]	Taape, McCahill & Co	50 000
Freeman and Co.	85,085	Treadwell & Co.	16,000
H. B. Giffin	5,610	Turner Bros	4,000
J. Goldsmith & Co.	12 000	G. B. Upton	16,041
T. J. Hand & Co.	6,000	T. Victor & Achelis	3,425
J. Hecht, Bros. & Co	7,500	R. S. Wade	1,132
J. Heller & Brothers	10 600	J. B. Weir	17,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	57,080	Wells, Fargo & Co.	401,000
Howland & Aspinwall	12,715	Order	30 000
Jennings & Brewster	15,000		
Total			$1,938,699

NEW GRANADA.

The New Electoral Law—Return of the Nation to Centralism—The Revolution in Santander—Central American Trade—The Blockade of Guayaquil—Local Items, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, May 18, 1859.

Our half-monthly mail from Bogota arrived on the 10th, with dates to the 25th. The new unconstitutional electoral law, of which I gave you rather an imperfect outline in my last, has been signed by the President, and dispatched to the authorities of the several States for their observance. This law deprives the people of the "sovereign" States of the right to select their own rulers, and virtually concentrates all the power of the nation in the hands of a single man. It is intended to perpetuate, and will perpetuate the present conservative party in power, if allowed to be carried out. It is a very lengthy affair, embracing two hundred and five articles. By it, each State has an electoral council, composed of nine members, who are appointed for a term of two years. Three of the Board are appointed by the Senate three by the Chamber of Representatives, and three by the President of the Confederation. The eight States are divided into "circulos;" Panama, for instance, into six; and each circle has a "junta electoral," composed of seven members, who are appointed by the electoral council. Then, each circle is subdivided into districts, each district having five judges of elections, who are named by the junta electoral. A registry of all the voters in each district is to be made thirty days in advance of an election, but the action of these boards is arbitrary, and no appeal can be had beyond the Electoral council.

It is an understood thing that from this Electoral Council the Senators and Representatives to Congress are to be made, and the Senators and Representatives, on the election for President, must scrutinize the votes. These men, taken from the most dishonest, time-serving and unscrupulous of the politicians of the several States, will of course find no difficulty in rejecting a sufficient number of votes for the opposite candidate to elect their own. The Electoral Council appointed for Panama is composed entirely of the most obnoxious Conservatives, the party of the present National Administration, although its Governor was lately elected by a large Liberal majority. The Senate has named Francisco Fabrega of Panama massacre memory, Ramon Gamboa and Antonio Planas—on the part of the House, Santiago de la Guardia, Francisco Jimenes Arce and Pablito Arosemena. They are all fit tools for the work expected of them—the only difference between the three first and the three last being that the former are men without heads and the latter are boys without brains. The President has not yet named his three.

An almost universal sentiment prevails throughout the country that a revolution will be the result of this attempt at centralization. The federated system of States, on the plan of the United States, has been in operation less than a year, and is universally popular. Under it the people have learned that they can best manage their own affairs, and they will not now willingly forego the privilege. And both Congress and President Ospina seem to partake of this idea; for the Chambers had passed laws, at last dates, or were discussing them, authorizing the Executive to base his expenditures for the year 1860 upon the estimates of 1859, *in case there should be no meeting of Congress next year*; to suspend the payment of the interests on the public debt; to close and open ports of export and import at will; and to change temporarily the capital of the Confederation. The *Tiempo*, of Bogota, of April 19, concludes an article thus:

"What do these projects prove? They show that the Government is frightened at its own work. It knows that it has conspired, and fears resistance: thence the apprehension that Congress will not meet next year, and thence it clutches at the products of the customs. It may realize the fate of the Italian artist, who, having painted the devil, did his work so well that he fell dead from fright in contemplating it. The present Government lives upon the patience and resignation of its opponents, and this patience and resignation may find its bounds."

In the State of Santander, the revolution of the Conservatives against the State Government, although supported by the National Government, has not made much headway. A third "battle" took place on the 27th March, in which both parties claim the victory. In proof that the general Government favors this outbreak, it is only necessary to say that of the six persons appointed to the electoral council of that State, five are prominent leaders in the revolution!—and to state the further fact that the Government lately seized a quantity of arms purchased by the Governor of the State, on the plea that they had been abstracted from the arsenals during the revolution of 1854, or had not been returned by the troops to their deposits. The forces on each side are said to count 500 men.

It is quite apparent that the British Government is undertaking to enforce the payment of the interest on the bonds of its citizens, from the fact that a proposition is now before Congress authorizing the President to borrow money for that purpose at 12 per cent. The bondholders are urging the Government to give security for back interest, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, by making over to them the reversionary interest of the Confederation in the Panama Railroad—calculated at about the same figures.

The State of Cauca, adjoining Panama, is in great ferment, partly on account of the new electoral law, and partly from opposition to General Mosquera, who, it is charged, has secured his place of Governor through corrupt means.

The Congress of Bogota has been extended fifteen days longer from April 15. It will, doubtless, adjourn when it hears that the Cass-Herran convention is at the bottom of the Magdalena.

In Panama things are quiet. We shall probably not have another row till September, when an attempt to enforce the new electoral law will provoke resistance.

The steamer *Columbus* sailed on the 17th for Central American ports. It is said Gen. Lamar will return on her on the 6th of June, but I hear from another source that he will go, or has already gone, from San José by way of the Serapiqui River and San Juan del Norte. The Central American steamer trade with Panama is rapidly increasing. On her last trip down, the *Columbus* was obliged to leave 5,000 hides at Realejo, and 1,000 sacks of coffee at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica. The discount of 10 per cent. on the gross amount of duties made in favor of goods imported by the Railroad Company's steamer by Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala, enables the steamer to carry full cargoes from here. As soon as the new steamship *Guatemala* arrives out, which will be in August, the Company will run a semi-monthly line.

The Railroad Company has never before done so large a business as it is doing at present. In April it transported 5,000 passengers, and there are from two to three freight trains over the road daily. With a line of propellers carrying goods at a fair rate from Panama to San Francisco, the freight business of the Panama Railroad would be nearly doubled.

The rainy season, which is a month later than usual, set in on Friday last, and it has rained ever since. We shall be deluged the next six months.

Governor John W. Dana, of Maine, Ex-United States Minister to Bolivia, arrived, on the 6th, in the *Cloda*, and leaves, to-day, for home by way of Havana. Z. B. Cavelly, Esq., United States Secretary of Legation to Peru, also arrived from Callao, but will return after leaving his family to New-York Dr. Ringold, United States Consul to Paita, is also a passenger on the *Granada*.

The United States flag-ship *Merrimack* sailed on the 7th for Callao, where she will recaulk her upper works and then go home. The *Saranac*, for Callao, followed next day. Flag-officer Long will be relieved in November by Captain Montgomery in the *Lancaster*. The *St. Marys* is awaiting here a new commander in place of Commodore Thorburn. The *Vandalia* is also here. The *Cyane* is at Realejo. There is pressing need for an American war-ship at Guayaquil. The senseless Peruvian blockade is kept up at Guayaquil, all vessels being denied entrance except the British steamers. Why the United States should submit to this discrimination in favor of Great Britain is not exactly manifest. The fact is, that none of the communities on this coast should be treated by respectable nations as civilized Governments, and allowed by their continual bickerings with each other and petty revolutions, to damage the world's commerce and tyrannize over foreign merchants and residents. A Congress of the great commercial nations should be held to divide countries into two classes; the first class to be entitled from each other to all the usages of international law, and the second class to be subject to such rules in their intercourse with the world as their civilization entitles them to. Some two or three American ships are daily expected at Guayaquil, and if there shall be no United States ship-of-war there their owners will suffer great loss.

Eight or ten negroes have been expelled to Carthagena, charged with having been engaged in the riot of the 17th April last. The men had no trial, and some of them are probably innocent. But it appears a law was passed by Congress, expressly for the State of Panama, allowing the Intendente to make forced levies of troops, and that officer thought this was the least troublesome way of getting rid of those negroes.

The ship *Vulture*, 125 days from New-York, arrived here on the 16th. She has 800 tons coals for the opposition steamship Company of Garrison & Co.

The *Roanoke* will leave for Carthagena on the 20th, with the Hon. Geo. W. Jones, United States Minister Resident at Bogota, and then return to Aspinwall to take the Japanese mission to New-York. F. W. R.

THE ISTHMUS.

A NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL—TRIAL OF SURGEON DUVALL—THE VERDICT—OTHER TRIALS ANTICIPATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

A Naval General Court-Martial convened on board the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, off Aspinwall, on the 7th instant, for the trial of Surgeon Duvall, of that vessel, and such other persons as should be brought before it. The Court is composed of the following officers, viz:

Captain—Wm. H. Gardner.

Lieutenants—C. B. Poindexter, Thomas H. Stevens, Edward T. Nichols, J. B. Creighton, John W. Bennett, William L. Powell.

Judge Advocate—Wm. C. Zantzinger.

The case of Dr. Duvall was the first which occupied the attention of the Court, upon charges and specifications preferred by his Commander, Kennedy. The first charge is "insubordination," with two specifications—the first of which specifies the precise act of insubordination—in Dr. Duvall "directing" the Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Charlbon, (a mere *request* it really was,) to go on board an American vessel in the harbor of Greytown, which was in need of medical assistance, the Commander of the *Jamestown* having "directed" or *ordered* the First Lieutenant to send Dr. Duvall upon that *charitable* duty—not, certainly, an *official* one, because it was without the limits of the service. The Doctor's (Duvall's) health was not good, and, as it was raining and blowing freshly at the time, and the merchant vessel, in the inner harbor, some three or four miles off, the surgeon merely requested his assistant to visit the sick men, instead of going himself. This small matter constitutes the very serious charge of "insubordination." It has never been the custom of the naval service to order surgeons to perform such assistance, but merely request them to do so. There appears to have been an unpleasant state of feeling for some time previously existing between Dr. Duvall and his Commander; and this circumstance would look very much like a mere annoyance of Capt. Kennedy towards Dr. Duvall.

The specification of the same charge details the act to be "writing a disrespectful letter to his commanding officer." The second charge is "disrespect to his superior officer," and there are five specifications under it,—writing certain disrespectful letters to his Commander. The defence of Dr. Duvall was read to the Court on the 14th inst.

The sentence of the Court will be read to-day at 1 o'clock, but too late to send by this steamer.

Charges have been made against Lieut. Poindexter of having struck four marines on board the *Roanoke*, with a cutlass, while at the pumps. Capt. Gardner having refused to take any notice of the affair, the matter has been reported to the Flag-officer, who will probably order an inquiry.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Prosperity of Guatemala—Conspiracies in Salvador—Ratification of the Belly Grant—The Text of the Ratified Document—The British Treaty—Re-election of the President of Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Captain Ludwig, arrived at Panama on the 8th, from Central American ports. Her dates are from Guatemala to the 27th, Salvador the 28th, and Nicaragua to the 30th April, and from Costa Rica to 5th May.

GUATEMALA.

This Republic appears to be in a prosperous condition, trade and agriculture being on the increase. The trade by way of Balize, on the Atlantic, has fallen off more than one half, whilst the Pacific trade has increased in proportion. This arises from the steam facilities afforded by the Panama Railroad Company on the Pacific. The total amount of imports to all the ports, for 1858, is $1,233,770, and the exports reach $2,024 500, leaving a balance in favor of the latter of $790,730.

A decree of April 11 fixes the weight of the silver dollar at 492 grains, with the ley of ten dinoros twenty grains.

Politically, the country is quiet. The Government, on the representation of the British Diplomatic Agent, agrees that children of British parents, born in Guatemala, shall not be obliged to serve in the army until they reach the age of twenty-one years, and that they shall, after that age, be exempted, if they procure, when called upon, a proper substitute. Lord Clarendon, in a circular letter to British Agents in Spanish America, claims that the children of all foreigners, born on British soil, are British subjects, and admits that the children of British subjects, born abroad, are subjects or citizens of the nation where they are born.

SALVADOR.

General Barrios, who worked himself into the Presidential Chair by worrying Santin out of it on false charges, and then getting the Vice-President, his own father-in-law, to resign, has hard work to hold on to his place. Conspiracies are constantly on foot against him, and it is doubtful if he be allowed to remain at the head of the Republic until February next, at which time a new President, who is to be chosen in December, succeeds him.

A decree compels the exporter of bar silver to pay the tax imposed by a certain law, or else bind himself to introduce an amount of coined silver, equal in value to the exported metal. These Salvadorians, you will perceive, are not Solans in Finance and trade.

NICARAGUA.

Yrissari, late Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, and new Minister from Guatemala and Salvador, has sent dispatches to the two latter Governments, announcing that President Buchanan has officially notified General Jerez that the United States Government will not allow Nicaragua to annul the Stebbins-White contract, as it has pretended to do in the decree of March 23; and also, that the United States Government will not accept the Cass-Yrissari treaty, as amended by Nicaragua, but will insist upon the original draft of the treaty.

The Belly Canal has been the theme of the last fortnight in Nicaragua. But it would appear that neither the people or Congress are so sanguine that Belly is to run a silver thread through the State as they were a little while ago. In fact, many of the shrewdest begin to think he is a humbug. That he never dreamed of making a canal, but had his eye only on a concession of the Transit route, for which the New-York Commodores have been so long contending. And this is proved, in their minds, from the fact that M. Belly has lately solicited and obtained from President Martinez, a decree granting him the *exclusive* right to establish a transit from ocean to ocean, he paying the Government a small capitation tax, and agreeing to pay in addition the sum of $1,700 a month for the use of the road between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, should he decide on making the transit by that route. This is a somewhat singular favor the President has conferred on M. Belly, especially when he, not six weeks before, issued a decree which you have already published, dated March 23, in which he declared the transit free to all. But Martinez is a very good-natured man, and would issue a decree to cut his own head off, if M. Belly should ask him to do it—especially as he knows one of these paper pellets must pass the ordeal of Congress before it can be worth anything. And as Congress has not approved this last decree, and does not meet again under two years, M. Belly will not at present have a very lively time in carrying passengers.

It has lately been ascertained that M. Belly, on his return to Europe last year, induced one of the Croskey's at Southampton, and a few other capitalists, to believe he could outwit Vanderbilt, Joe White, Van Dyke and the whole stock of transit speculators, and get the grant himself—and in this belief these men advanced him sufficient money to make the grand splurge he is now making. I reckon they'll soon find they have lost their money.

President Mora went to Nicaragua with a large suite and accompanied by "Prince" Polignac and O'Gorman Mahon, to lay the "corner-stone" of Belly's monument, and came back totally disgusted. He was offered passage on the French flag ship *Andromède*, which he accepted, and was treated in the most handsome manner by Admiral Bonnard. But on reaching San Juan del Sur he found no one to receive him. He was obliged to hunt up mules in the best way he could to take him and his party to Rivas. He was taxed for his baggage on landing—had to pay a tax for crossing the transit road—found nobody to meet him in Rivas—no celebration—had to pay a tax to get back to San Juan—and finally was called upon to launch out a dollar for a permit to embark in the *Vixen*, which took him home. He is said to have inclosed the receipt for this last tax to President Martinez, as a sort of P. P. C.

Congress has approved of the Belly Canal contract, but with numerous modifications. I inclose it to you, that you may publish it if you think it worth the room, which I do not:

DECREE OF RATIFICATION OF THE BELLY CONTRACT.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Nicaragua,

DECREE:

Article 1. Herewith is ratified with the amendments contained in this law, the contract for the Interoceanic Ship Canal, which, under the name of "International Convention," was made in the City of Rivas on the 1st of May, 1858, between the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and Felix Belly & Co., of the following tenor:

Art 2. The 4th article is suppressed.

Art 3. The 5th and 6th articles are approved with the following modifications and conditions: 1. The republic of Nicaragua reserves for herself the sovereignty and absolute dominion over the lands granted by said articles and over their inhabitants. 2. She reserves also for herself the fortifications of Castillo Viejo and San Carlos, with the necessary lands for their use and defence: equally the Islands of Ometepe and Maderas, and all other points which she deems necessary for other fortifications or public edifices, and those lands on the two extremes of the canal, on both sides of it for the establishment of the free cities in the two free ports, as has been agreed upon by treaties between this Government and Great Britain and the United States. 3. The lands granted to the Company are public lands. 4. The grant of lands, as well as the rights and privileges granted to the Company, shall have no effect or value whatever, in case the canal is not done in the term stipulated and within its prolongations—being understood that the said concessions are *ipso facto* null and void, and that no question whatsoever can be brought up on this point.

Notwithstanding these conditions, all cultivated lands shall be the property of their possessors, and the Government will grant lands to the Colonies established according to its option, and both to be subject to the laws of Nicaragua.

Art. 4. The 9th article shall read in the following terms: The eight per cent. of the gross products of the canal shall be paid equally four per cent. to each of the treasuries of the two Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, during the whole term of this grant, if the route selected should be by way of Sapoa and Salinas, in any other case the two Governments will agree separately about the distribution of these funds.

Art. 5. The 10th article shall read as follows: The two contracting States agree to guarantee the Company, their agents and properties inasmuch as lies in their power and resources, and to pay the damages and harms occasioned by their own faults and gross negligence, which damages shall be fixed by arbitration, and deducted from the eight per cent. fund.

Art. 6. The end of article 13 shall read as follows: "But it is understood that as soon as the canal has been built ten years, the Company shall be subject to the 28th article of the treaty with Great Britain, made on the 18th of January, 1859, and to the 19th article of the treaty made with the United States on the 16th of March of the same year."

Art 7. The 14th article shall read as follows: "By special agreement, all vessels of the Company shall enjoy for the term of ten years free navigation, always being understood only when they are employed in carrying material or persons for the use of the Company."

Art. 8. In the 18th article the word "Portasgos" is to be suppressed in the Spanish text.

Art 9. The 19th article shall read as follows: "From the day of the ratification of this contract, two years are granted to the Company to commence the works, which term cannot be prolonged, and six years for its complete conclusion; but if events of grave nature should impede the works they shall have three years more; although the Government can prolong this term according to their opinion, with the ratification of the Legislature of the two Republics."

Art. 10. The 21st and 22d articles are suppressed, and instead shall be read: The payment of the eight per cent. to the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall be made six monthly, and the dividends shall be made with the intervention of the agent or agents which the Governments of said Republics appoint. The Government of Nicaragua, after having received the first six-monthly payment of the rent coming to her, and finding the rent sufficient and secure, will proceed to reform the Custom house laws, in a manner satisfactory to the commerce of the world.

Art. 11. The 26th article is suppressed.

Art. 12. The 27th article shall read as follows: Any and every question relative to the execution of this contract shall be judged by a Committee, to be permanent in Nicaragua, composed of two arbitrators appointed by the Company, and two appointed by the two Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica; and in case of discord, the question shall be decided definitely by the Imperial Court of France, in Paris.

Art. 13. The 28th article is suppressed.

Art. 14. Besides shall be part of this contract the following additional articles:

1. The present contract shall not impede the fulfillment of the treaties which the two Governments of the two Republics might have made with other nations, nor shall the works of the Company, whilst executing the canal, embarrass the navigation of the River San Juan, only in case of absolute indispensability, and for the time necessary.

When the canal is finished, Nicaragua shall preserve the free privilege of navigating the waters of Nicaragua for its interior commerce, with the condition that the use of said right shall not be onerous to the Company. In this last named case the commerce of export and importation shall be agreed upon by the Government and Company.

2. Whilst the canal is not concluded the Company has no other use of the waters in the lake and River San Juan del Norte, than the establishment of their works, dams, dredging, etc., which their engineers might judge necessary to maintain the level of the water; and it is understood that the present contract shall not interfere so that the Government, until the works of the canal are concluded may celebrate Transit contracts, and make use of the waters, lands woods and all other matter necessary and useful for the expedition of the Transit.

3. On the end of the ninety-nine years granted to the Company, the canal, with all its wharves, locks, machinery and all of its appurtenances shall be property of Nicaragua and Costa Rica free of all indemnification. The wharves locks, machinery and appurtenances shall be repaired five years before to be delivered in perfect good order.

Art. 15. As soon as the present contract is ratified by M. Belly and Company, previous sanction of the Executive Power, it shall become and shall be published as a law of this Republic.

Given in the Hall of Congress, Managua, April 8, 1859.

It is reported there is a hitch in the British negotiations with Nicaragua, Sir William Gore Ouseley having made a positive demand that the convention relative to the Mosquito Territory should be ratified before the British Government would accept the Ouseley-Yeledon Treaty. It is presumed, however, that the Congress at Managua has made everything right.

COSTA RICA.

This Republic continues in a prosperous condition. Of the coffee crop, which is calculated at from 110,000 to 120,000 quintals, 75,000 quintals had already been sent forward for export.

President Mora has been reëlected President for *ten* years, not two, as some of the correspondents write. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador—Failure of the Attempted Revolution—The Blockade of Guayaquil—Peru—Congress Attempts to Depose Castilla—President Castilla Defies the Legislative Power—Bolivia Quiet—Chili—Another Battle Expected at Serena.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

The British mail steamer *Cloda* arrived at Panama on the 6th, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 6th April, from Callao and Lima to the 27th, and from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to the 1st May. She brought $239,000 for England.

ECUADOR.

In my last I wrote you that a revolution broke out in Guayaquil on the night of the 4th April, the revolutionists attempting to seize President Robles and General Urbina, Commander in Chief, in the house of the latter. By the present arrival I learn that President Robles was actually seized and would have been held, had it not been for the decided conduct of General Franco, who entered the house and shot the chief of the conspirators, Colonel Duran, through the head. On this, some battalions in the quartels revolted, and General Maldonado, placing himself at their head, undertook to overthrow the Government. But the revolt was soon suffocated, Maldonado seeking refuge in the house of the Consul of New-Granada. Three of the officers who headed the four battalions were afterwards shot by Urbina. The Republic at last dates was perfectly quiet. The Peruvian blockading squadron was still before Guayaquil.

PERU.

In my last I stated that a serious difficulty existed between the Congress of Lima and the Executive power, which was likely to lead to grave difficulties, if not to revolution. But it is believed the crisis is now passed, and President or rather Dictator Castilla remains "master of the situation."

The trouble was this. You will recollect that in November last, Col. Pablo Arguedas entered the halls of the Legislative Assembly and drove out the members of the Convention at the point of the bayonet. At this time, President Castilla was fighting against the revolutionists at Arequipa, and his Ministers declining to punish Arguedas, it was generally believed that they, as well as Castilla, approved the act. No steps having subsequently been taken to punish the culprit, the National Congress, on the 12th April, passed the following law:

"The Congress Extraordinary of Peru, considering,

First—The Lieut.-Col. P. Arguedas, abusing the power with which the nation had clothed him, assaulted the National Convention with an armed force, obliging it to cease the exercise of its functions;

Second—That this crime of high treason has remained unpunished to this day, the culprit having declined to submit himself to the proper judgment;

Third—That the first of all the duties of Congress is to preserve intact its own dignity and the prerogatives inherent in its elevated character,

DECREE,

First—That Congress pronounces a vote of reprobation against the crime committed by the armed force which dissolved the National Convention on the 2d November, 1858, when it was in the full exercise of its legislative functions.

Second—Lieutenant-Colonel P. Arguedas shall be dismissed from his military office and deprived of the political rights guaranteed by the fundamental law.

Previous to the passage of this decree, Congress had passed a law and President Castilla approved it, granting an amnesty to all political offenders, with the exception of Arguedas and Carrion, the latter having assaulted a member of the body. This decree was approved by the President, but he took no steps to enforce it.

Congress requested that the President and Ministers should fulfill the law, so far as it laid with them to do so. This was peremptorily declined by Castilla and his Ministers. Congress was in a great state of excitement, in consequence of this opposition, and the members being determined the decree should be enforced, and fearing the President would dissolve them by force, most of the members took their seats the next session armed with knives and revolvers. They then passed the decree "over the President's head," but he still refused to execute it. Not only so, but he put his whole military force under arms, and even stationed men in the towers of the churches.

Upon this, Congress became extremely exasperated, and the halls were a scene of indescribable tumult. The President and his Ministers were abused without stint, denounced as traitors to the country, and threatened that they should be immediately deposed from office.

Accordingly, on the 20th, a law was introduced, declaring: That the Executive of the Republic and all his Ministers, had declared over their own names and under their own seals, that their determination remained firm and irrevocable neither to execute or to cause the decree against Arguedas and Carrion to be executed, although said law had received the sanction of the Executive; that this act was a crime against the Republic, absolute and despotic, and completely subversive of the Democratic system of representation; that by this act the President had been guilty of high treason, and consequently his office was vacant; that on the 11th, the Ministers had been called before Congress and then and there solemnly agreed to execute the decree, but had failed to do so, &c., &c., &c. Consequently, Congress declared the country in danger, and declared guilty of high treason the President and all his Cabinet, and their offices vacant, and proposed that the Vice President should assume the duties of the former. Article 5 declared that the Vice-President should immediately arrest the President and his Ministers and send them to prison, preparatory to trial.

The first proposition, declaring the country in danger on account of the President having exceeded his power, was approved by 44 votes in joint-ballot against 32. The second proposition, declaring the Presidency and places of Ministers vacant, was lost by 42 votes against 33.

On the announcement of this vote, every member sprang to his feet, and cries of anger and vengeance filled the hall. After awhile, the President was successful in restoring comparative order. Senor Quiñones arose and exclaimed: "Congress has ceased to exist. After this vote, all we have to do is to retire." The tumult again commenced, and the President being unable to command order, broke up the sitting.

Some of the members passed into the streets and commenced talking with the groups of people about the palace, and others addressed them from the windows. In a little while the crowd dispersed, and the members returned to hold another session. This was at 5 P. M., but there not being a quorum present they went to their homes. All this time the soldiers in the quartels were under arms, and armed men were stationed in the towers of the cathedral near the Chambers. Since the 20th, Congress has held but few sessions, some of the Deputies having declared they considered their places vacant, and others declining to attend the sessions.

One thing may be looked upon as certain. Congress has lost all its power and is literally dead, while the President is stronger than ever. This results from the violence of the language of the former towards the President and his Cabinet, and their pusillanimous conduct when he defied them to do their worst.

No definite action has yet been taken in the Peruvian Congress on the question of the war with Ecuador. Senor Florentino Gonzales, Minister from New-Granada, had arrived at Lima, and felt a good deal of confidence in his ability to mediate successfully between the two countries.

On the 24th Senor Ureta, President of the National Convention, which was driven out by Colonel Arguedas, and General Castillo, who attempted a year or more ago to get up a revolution in Lima, returned in the Valparaiso steamer from their forced exile, and were kept two days on the ship before they were permitted to land, notwithstanding the law of amnesty in their favor.

I have received the following letter from a gentleman in high official position, dated

Lima, Wednesday, April 27, 1859.

The Peruvian Congress having awakened from its long lethargy, there has lately been much angry discussion between it and President Castilla, but as yet the matters at issue have got no further than talk on one side, and a defiant attitude on the other.

Congress made an attempt to declare the Presidency vacant, because Castilla refused to execute its law, which was approved by himself, to punish Col. Arguedas for breaking up the National Convention by force of arms last November, and to place the Republic in the hands of the Vice-President. But the Deputies grew spiritless at the most important moment, and the propositon was lost by five votes. They now talk of accusing the President and submitting him to trial. They were to bring up this subject yesterday, but owing to an insufficient attendance, it was not done. The matter has been postponed till to-day, but it remains to be seen whether the members have the courage to press the matter. I am afraid not, for Castilla works hard, and gold is circulated in abundance. Besides, the quartels are filled with soldiers as for a campaign, with their arms shouldered and ready for duty. This mode of expressing one's self is very significant. By the next steamer I will tell you the result.

A very daring and dexterous robbery of 180 ounces of gold dust from a case that was being shipped by the agent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company in Islay has just been brought to light. It appears that on the 7th of December last specie and bullion for Europe having been received and weighed, and the cases sealed by the agent, Mr. Wilthew, British Consul, he intrusted them for shipment to the carpenter who is generally employed to nail and repair them. The carpenter, a Frenchman, being unaccompanied by any one, took the opportunity of carrying a case of gold to the house of another Frenchman, where the seals were broken, the gold abstracted, and an equal weight of iron substituted. The case was received on board the Pacific Steam Co.'s vessel without suspicion, the seals being entire, so that the two Frenchmen must have had a duplicate seal of the Royal Mail Steamship Co. Only on opening the case in Paris was the robbery discovered, and, on advice of it reaching Islay, suspicion immediately attached to the carpenter, as he had been found selling gold dust. He was apprehended and confessed all, and part of the gold has been recovered from him. The accomplice in whose house the case had been opened had gone to Chile with part of the spoil, and Mr Wilthew is now off in pursuit of him.

BOLIVIA.

I learn from the Hon. John W. Dana, late United States Minister to Bolivia, now here, that President Linares is firmly seated in power, since his victory in February, over Gen. Agreda, and that he is occupying himself in instituting useful measures of government. Ex President Cordova has retired to Cuzco.

A national Convention was to be convoked, now that quiet is restored, and Linares will lay at its feet the extraordinary powers which he has been invested with during the late troubles.

CHILI.

Political and revolutionary matters have undergone no very great change since my last. The Government has been actively employed in military preparations to put down the revolutionists of the North, at Serena and Copiapo. On the 7th of April Gen. Vidaurri embarked with 100 men, for Illapel, where there were already about 2,500 men sent forward in advance of him. The Secretary of the Treasury, Don Matias Ovalle, accompanied Gen. Vidaurri, from which it is concluded that an attempt at reconciliation is to be made before coming to blows. The force of the revolutionists is said to be 2 500 men; and although the Government looks for an easy victory, the result is considered by many quite doubtful. If Gallo should again succeed in defeating the Government forces, a general rising all over the country may be looked for. If, on the other hand, he is defeated, the revolution is at an end.

In the south, the Government forces were entrenched in the Plaza of Concepcion, and the *montoneros*, under Tirapegui, were ravaging the country. The Intendente of Talca, however, is said to have learned that his chief was lately defeated, lost 300 men taken prisoners, and had fled to the mountains.

The Ex Intendente Mira, of Atacama, who caused some editors at Copiapo to be flogged for newspaper attacks on him, has been sentenced for the offence to five years' banishment from the country and to ten years' inability to hold public office.

The burnt district in Valparaiso is in full process of construction, notwithstanding the political and financial troubles.

Mercantile operations had been trifling the previous fortnight. Flour had fallen a little, ranging from $3 94 to $4 50 per quintal for good and superior qualities. Coffee is held at $20 cash. Nitrate of Soda $2 25. Freight—American bark *Maggie*, Nitrate from Iquique to Great Britain, £1 17s. 6d. To other ports, from £2 to £2 7s. 6d.

The Chamber of Commerce has fixed the following as damages on protested bills:

Seven per cent. on bills protested and returned from Bolivia, Peru and Argentine Provinces.

Ten per cent. on same from Ecuador and New Granada, including Panama.

Fifteen per cent. on same from Central America, Mexico, California, United States, Antilles and Brazil.

These rates include all the charges of commissions interests, exchanges in favor or otherwise, which may have occurred between the rate of exchange at which the bill was negotiated, and that which existed at the time of repayment; but not the expenses of the protest, post-office charges, and agencies to which it may have given rise. This rate will only be observed in case of the protested bills not coming with the account of compensation, and greater losses than those expressed in the rexchange be proved. F. W. R.

Interesting from Chili.

THE APPROACH OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES—STATE OF THINGS IN THE SOUTH—BUSINESS PARALYZED—SEVERE SENTENCE UPON AN OFFICIAL—A FETE UNDER CANVAS—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Friday, April 15, 1859.

The vulture of war has not yet folded his wings. Every second man is a soldier now. Soldiers in coaches and citizens in carts, or on foot; the country wastes its treasure and the lives of its sons; this is the order of the day. In truth, the state of hostilities is worse to-day than it has been at any time yet. The insurgent and Government forces are marching towards each other. Their number is not very certain. On the Government side there are 4,000. But the others are reckoned from 1,500 to 3,500; 2,500 will be near the truth. A large proportion on both sides are mere youths. The Government forces have been increased 200 per cent. within three months; and many have been enlisted who are not grown men.

General Vidaurri has joined the army to take supreme command. If the Government do not gain, it will be a disgrace to them. They are in power and have possession. They have all the ships, steamers, &c., and command the sea. They hold the purse, and this filled by the late English loan. They have a great army, and if they are beaten, one would be tempted to say they ought to be. About a week hence the final battle may take place.

The southern sections of the country are not in revolt, and yet they are overrun by pillaging parties who respect no one's property. Not much danger is apprehended, however, from this quarter.

Business is not stagnated altogether, but it is very limited.

The American whaling bark *Apphia Maria* was sold at auction yesterday, being unable to procure funds needed for making repairs. $15,000 were called for.

The suit of British bark *Gladiator vs.* American bark *Isabel C. Jones* has just been decided in favor of the latter. It was a claim for damages sustained through collision, while at anchor. The *Jones* dragged her anchor, and got foul of the other. The Court decided that the wind was the cause of the collision, and that no negligence on the part of Captain Woodward was proved.

The Archbishop is going away to Europe for his health. He has suffered greatly from depression of spirits, in body and mind. The chief malady is mental. It is kept secret in the family to which he belongs, but I believe there is no doubt that he is suffering something approaching derangement, and is kept under certain restraint.

The Intendente of Copiapo, who was notorious a year ago for his arbitrariness and oppressions, has been tried by order of the Government and condemned. The sentence of the Supreme Court has been banishment for five years and exclusion from al posts of honor and trust for ten years. The chastisement is full light.

The officers of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Ganges*, 80 guns, gave a splendid entertainment on board, on the 13th inst. All the world and his wife were there nearly. A great crowd had a very happy evening. There were dramatic performances, sustained by the officers and the crew. After three pieces, the supper was performed to near 11 o'clock, and then dancing came on to fill up the remaining hours. The officers made themselves very agreeable, and the contentment was as general as the company was numerous.

We have received news over the Andes of a political outbreak in the Province of Mendoza. The forces of the General Government were called on to quell the movement, but we know not the effect. No American ship-of-war here. There are two British and one French.

Steamer *Washington* not arrived yet. *Wild Pidgeon* sails to-morrow, for Tome, and then to New-York. Mr. R. E. Alison and family, Mr. Koch and wife, Frank Reynolds and William P. Williams go passengers in her.

Yesterday the last detachment of troops left this port for the North, to complete the "army of pacification."

The schooner *Storm Cloud* has arrived from Montevideo; ship *S. S. Fitzgerald*, from Arica, on her way home; *John Wells*, ship, from Boston; brig *Volante*, from Pernambuco; *Duchess of Orleans*, for Baltimore; besides these, bark *Scotland*, brig *Thompson Jones*, steamer *Wild Pidgeon*, bark *Lexington*, ships *Carrington* and *Revere* are here.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

CALIFORNIA.

General Summary of News.

Movements of General Walker—Rumor of his Departure—Increase of California Travel—Military News—The Mint Coining Silver Dollars—Amusements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

San Francisco, Thursday, May 5, 1859.

I have already advised you of the departure hence of Colonel Bruno Natzmer, General Walker's right hand man. It is rumored here this morning that the General himself leaves us to-day, for New-Orleans, *via* the Tehuantepec route, accompanied by Colonel Frank Anderson and other of his fillibuster friends, but not with a party of invasion. It is difficult to learn what his present purposes are. I know that he has not given up his intention of "regenerating Central America;" but the time when he shall strike another blow is not settled upon, so far as I am able to hear. I do know, however, that he does not intend to make another move except with a large force of men—a number sufficient to make it apparent to the British and Foreign Governments that if they attempt to exclude him they will be compelled to accept the hazards and difficulties of a war.

I learn, from good authority, that Walker has been recruiting here for another expedition, intending to strike his next blow from this side, but his movements have been conducted with great secrecy. He had two recruiting agents here for some time before his own arrival.

The steamers of to-day go down full of passengers. The regular or Mail line have again put on the route the magnificent steamer *Golden Gate*, which has been lying in dock for months, and thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Besides being new coppered and caulked, a new wheel shaft and wrought-iron centre shaft have been applied to her machinery. Some new and important arrangements have been made with reference to her state-rooms and cabins, and she has now six "bridal" chambers and fifty additional rooms for passengers on the hurricane deck. Her second cabin and steerage accommodations are of excellent character. Indeed, all the ships of this Company are superior—some of them the most elegant and commodious that the world can afford; and the Pacific Mail Steamship line is, beyond all question, the most complete and best regulated in all respects of any that I have seen, American or foreign. This statement is due to the thousands of persons who are turning their faces to California, who are constantly beset by the agents and runners of "opposition lines," with poor steamers and wretched accommodations, and who are assured by these "disinterested" parties that the mail line, *on this side*, constantly crams and jams their ships and ill-treats their passengers—a statement which no man will admit for a moment. A more delightful pleasure trip, even, than one to this port, *via* the mail line, can be made nowhere at sea.

Lieut. Mullan's surveying party arrived here on Sunday last, and the next day started for Oregon in the steamer *Northerner*. Such celerity of movement is unusual. The party consisted of Lieut. John Mullan, Second Artillery, U. S. A., and the following gentlemen, who have been appointed as his assistants, in the commencement of a wagon-road from Fort Benton, Mo., to Fort Walla-Walla: A. M. Angel and T. H. Kolecki, Topographers; C. Howard, Civil Engineer; B. L. Wesner, Astronomer; Dr. James A. Mullan, Physician and Geologist; G. C. Tallaferro and John A. Smith, General Assistants; C. Spangler, Wagon-master. This corps of assistants was named by the Secretary of War. The work referred to was commenced last Summer, but was suspended in consequence of the Indian difficulties. The party were all well.

A serious affray occurred at Humboldt a few days ago between J. C. Williams and Colonel James A. Boutelle, originating, it is generally believed, in domestic difficulties of the former, against whom a bill for a divorce has been filed by Mrs. W. High words passed between the parties, when in the course of the melee Williams drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Colonel Boutelle near the second rib in the left side. The blade penetrated the cavity of the chest; whether the lung is wounded it is impossible yet to determine, and the result cannot be stated with any degree of certainty. His physicians think he is not free from danger of fatal result. Meanwhile, Williams surrendered himself. The Justice, without taking any testimony in the case, concluded to let matters remain as they are until some steps were taken by the opposite party to prosecute the affair.

Mr. Wm. Loring, an old gentleman seventy years of age, died here very suddenly two days ago, in a restaurant where he had gone to lunch. He had just put out his hand to take something proffered him, when he became faint, reeled, and in a few minutes was dead. He was for many years an estimable resident of Boston, Mass., where he was long known as "Constable Loring."

The Hon. George W. Thomas died at Stockton on the 30th April. He was a native of Georgia, aged 52 years. He represented Stanislaus County in the Legislature two years. He served as surgeon in the American army during the Mexican war.

The United States Branch Mint here has begun its coinage of silver dollars, which are of vast importance to our commerce with China. In consequence of the purity and intrinsic value of the Mexican dollar, none other is regarded as a legal tender in the Chinese country, nor will they accept gold or any other than the silver coin; so that a premium of from twelve to fifteen cents is given here, and that coin shipped in order to carry on our trade. By the introduction of our dollar, which is worth one hundred and four cents, into the large trade we drive in the Pacific, and the assurance of the Chinese that it is a regular dollar of American coinage—circulating for that throughout the United States—the Mexican dollar will be eventually superseded, and the more plentiful supply of silver will have the effect of saving us the enormous premiums heretofore paid. The coinage of silver dollars here, in great number, is also expected to attract hither large quantities of silver bullion, which is constantly being smuggled out of Mexico on the Pacific.

There has been very little exciting news here since my last, except that relating to the mines, which long ago became old stories to American readers. Gold dust continues to pour in freely, and the accounts from the mines are cheering. Three men, named Virgin, Herrmon and West, while at work the other day on their claim on Gold Hill, in Tuolumne County, found a nugget of gold weighing thirty-five pounds. It was imbedded in clay, in a claim which some time ago was abandoned as worthless. The owners refused an offer of $7 500 made for it by the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. Of course these rich strikes are not common, and yet we hear frequently of streaks of luck nearly as good. As a sample of what thousands of men are doing in the mines, day by day, let me mention that at Upton's Diggings, in Del Norte County, there are thirty miners at work, who are making all the way from two to fifteen dollars per day. A few of the claims have been paying recently at the rate of forty dollars per day to the hand. New discoveries of gold placers are making daily.

The politicians here are hard at work. The Republicans have determined to run a straight ticket of their own at the State election, which probably insures a Democratic victory, as the Democracy here can only be beaten by a thorough fusion of all the elements of the opposition, and not then, even, unless the regulars are distracted by divisions in their own ranks. The Lecompton Democratic State Convention meets in June. General James W. Denver, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is looming up as a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and at the present time seems likely to take the prize. If renominated, there is no doubt of his election.

The public schools of San Francisco are unsurpassed. Upon the really perfect school system of New-York we have engrafted various improvements. Among these is the regular daily practice of gymnastics and calisthenics. Each school has its gymnasium, and marked attention is paid to physical as well as mental development. Just now the schools are holding their quarterly examinations and May festivals. The latter are exceedingly interesting, presenting rare pictures of youth and beauty. I attended one an evening or two since, in which each pupil (there were several hundred of them) carried a beautiful wreath of fresh flowers, as he joined in the march or participated in the ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the May Queen. A man who remembers the time, only ten years back, when scarce a blade of grass even, or a single child, was to be seen in San Francisco, is almost tempted to suspect himself of dreaming now while witnessing such a scene as this. To-day no city of the Union can boast so plentiful a supply of beautiful flowers, or so large a proportion of healthy, ruddy children, as can San Francisco.

We have had very abundant rains during the present week, which have saturated the whole country, and been of immense service to the growing crops and the grazing ranges. The skies are now clear again, and we are enjoying the delightful weather usual to a California Spring. Trade seems to be reviving a little again, and people are hopeful.

We are to have a "Grand Opera" here to-night for the first time in several years, and the world of fashion and music is all agog. The principal attraction will be Mme. Ferst, who has a remarkably fine contralto voice, which she manages with consummate skill, if we may judge by her execution of some of the most difficult selections at concerts. The tenor is M. Bianchi, an Italian artist, whose voice, though lacking power, is remarkably melodious. Mme. Bianchi is a fair soprano, and Mr. George Leach does the baritone. The company open with "Il Trovatore."

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

A Ball at the Garrison—Its Effects—Californians Visiting the East—General Walker's Performances—A Queer Customer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Thursday, May 5, 1859.

I was mentally congratulating the "constant readers" of the Times about five minutes since, that they would be spared the usual letter from "our highly-gifted California correspondent" this time, inasmuch as the aforesaid "highly-gifted" feels like anything else than giving the readers of "your valuable paper" jottings from these whereabouts. They say an honest confession is a great comfort sometimes, and wonderfully refreshing to the conscience. To prove that I have one, I will make the confession, and at the same time give a little advice gratis. That the officers of the Third Artillery and Engineer Corps at the Garrison at the Presedio did give a magnificent entertainment, ball, &c., night before last, is most true; that I went is another fact; that we did not get home until the roseate hue of morn stole o'er the eastern sky is another true statement. In the words of some to me unknown poet, "We danced all night, till broad daylight," and did the gallant thing subsequently. We didn't feel first-rate all day yesterday, and we don't feel much better to-day, and for the time being we are down on "chicken salad." Doubtless many of my "hearers" who have "been there will try to look very knowing, and say to themselves, "Ah! yes, all very fine—but what about the champagne?" The insinuation is hurled back with all the indignation the case requires. We deny the soft impeachment—there is no sham pain in the premises; it *is real*. The advice we propose to give is, that it is shocking bad policy to try to make "Heidseick" and "Cliquot" good friends, for they won't stand it; and he who tries it will come out about as the man does who interferes in a domestic broil—he will get the worst of it.

The ball above referred to was given by the officers at the garrison on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of their arrival at the post, and "all the world" was invited; but, unfortunately, the elements combined to put a damper on the proceedings, and it rained in torrents all day and all the evening—and as the garrison is three miles from town, the road a shocking bad one, not half the number invited attended; but in spite of mud and rain, a large number *did* go—a couple of hundred, say—who were all the merrier for the unpropitious state of matters outside. The main barrack-room was converted into a ballroom, tastefully decorated with the colors of the Third

Artillery and Sixth Infantry—none the worse for having passed through many a hard-fought field. The band of the Sixth discoursed most excellent music and, to use a seldom-quoted remark of Mr. BYRON's, "All went as merry as a marriage bell." The belles of San Francisco were there, dressed in their best, and looking their best. Major KEYES, Surgeon KEENEY and lady, Lieutenants GIBSON, LEE, MCPHERSON and ELLIOTT were untiring in their attentions to their guests. The supper was a grand effort on the part of a colored gentleman known by the euphonious cognomen of SMITH, and did him honor; and when the company filed into the large room devoted to the purpose, a gentleman mounted a chair and exclaimed: "Talk about the sufferings of the army—see how they live;" and it was on this occasion that the chicken salad got the better of your correspondent's judgment, for which error he now suffers, and feels chicken hearted. There was salad not only for the solitary, but for everybody; and here were other little doings calculated to keep the spirits fully up to par; and the pa's and the ma's, the little and the big, did justice to the supper and some injustice to themselves. Senator GWIN was there, and so was JOSH HAVENS. Several Judges decided upon knotty "pints," (in bottles,) and sundry "cases" were opened and argued with great *spirit*; and, to "sum up," they had a "good time," "a jolly good time," and it was voted just about the finest affair of the season. It is proposed to return the compliment, and a grand entertainment will be given in a few days to the officers. I shall make it a point to be there, and with the present experience on that head shall omit the chicken salad, in order to be able to give you a full account of the affair.

The steamers take away a large number of passengers this time, going home on business and pleasure, to spend their money, get tired of slow New-York, disgusted with Boston, and return wiser and poorer. The returned Californian being, as a general thing, "unkemmon green," the pocket-book stuffing and thimble-rig gentry will doubtless make a good haul. Prices of passage range low—$150 in first cabin, $90 in second, and $50 in steerage—cheaper than staying ashore. The arrivals and departures are about equal. The *John L. Stevens* landed 1,600 a few days since.

Great anxiety is felt here in regard to the non-arrival of the steamers *Surprise* and *Santa Cruz* from the lower coast. The *Surprise* left here two months and a half since for Mazatlan and San Blas, under charter to private parties interested in the great Almaden Quicksilver case, for the purpose of proceeding to those ports for witnesses in the case, and was to return at once. She has not been heard of since, although we have had advices from Mazatlan of recent date. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer and her passengers, as she was to bring up a number of distinguished gentlemen interested in the mine and several well-known citizens of this place. The *Santa Cruz*, a small screw steamer, sailed for the mouth of the Colorado River, where she arrived safely, delivered her cargo, and sailed for Guaymas, since which time she has not been heard of, although over four weeks due.

BARRY & PATTEN, the well-known and *spirited* caterers to the public thirst, have failed—gone the way of many before them. Their failure has created great surprise in the community, as they were doing a large business in the thirst-quenching line, and everybody knows that twenty-five cents for a slight moistening of the clay *pays*. There's probably not a Californian at home or abroad that don't know BARRY & PATTEN's saloon. Our most distinguished lawyers have plead at their bar—very successfully—frequently obtaining such a verdict as to fairly stagger them.

The great fillibuster, Gen. WALKER, has been plotting and humbugging as usual. It is a great pity that Captain DAVIS, of the *St. Mary's* did not leave him to his fate, and let him taste the sweets of fillibusterism. There never was a more overrated man than the aforesaid General WALKER. He has nothing to recommend him but stubborn perseverance in an unlawful cause. He has neither generalship, discretion or capacity of any kind to make him a fit man to command any expedition of any sort or kind, and a more arrant humbug never existed. His right-hand man, General NATZMER, as he calls himself, has left on some mysterious errand eastward. The General was kept as a stool-pigeon, chiefly on account of his whiskers. He figured in the foreground as the personification of a genuine fillibuster—a sort of sign to entice greenhorns—and did an immense business in looking fierce and unutterable things. If one had faith in whiskers, the General had but to show himself and look death and confusion to his enemies. He relied entirely on his whiskers—lived on his whiskers, and his entire capital in the business was his whiskers. Shave the General and he would be a very lamb. We have great hopes that WALKER will depart on some expedition where he will get himself decently killed and done for.

Business has been either good or bad the last two weeks, I don't remember which; look in the papers and satisfy yourselves. Business is a bore, anyhow.

We have some queer customers in our Legislature, and sometimes instances occur when a little loose change would be useful. At the convening of the Legislature this last session, a comical genius member, from Seskiyou, who writes over the signature of "Sniktaw," prepared himself to proceed to Sacramento to join that august body. His washerwoman, a John Chinaman, had all his shirts, and "Sniktaw" wanted them, but having no money to spare to pay up the old bill, commenced negotiations for a little "space." He told John that he was going down to Sacramento to the big house, and would pay on his return. "John says: "How long time you makee stay?" "Sniktaw" replied: "Three months." John says: "Tree months? me hab brudder go there four years." John had fallen into a slight error; the big house he referred to is the public institution known as the "San Quinten Boarding-house"—*i. e.*, State Prison.

I was going to write about sundry other matters, "too numerous to mention," but I can't get that Presidio ball out of my head, which feels as if it might be a fifty-vara lot, with a preëmption claim and three adverse titles to it, and a mortgage in the background, at 3 per cent. a month interest. If any man is anxious to leave this sublunary sphere suddenly, let him say chicken salad, just once. PODGERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Yield of the Fraser River Gold Mines.

We have dates from British Columbia to April 29. The Victoria *Gazette* states that nearly $250,000 had been shipped from that port between March 1 and April 19, and is certain that more than $1,000,000 was extracted from the Fraser mines between April 20, 1858, and April 20, 1859. The *Enterprise* had arrived at Victoria, from Fraser River, bringing $35,000 in dust.

There are about 2,000 men engaged at work in what is termed the Canoe country, making from $10 to $20 per day to the man; and from 1,000 to 1,500 more engaged in prospecting the various districts indefinitely described, as yet, as the "Batteau" and "Balloon" countries, embracing what is supposed to be a rich mining region of some 200 or 300 miles in length, and the width of which is vaguely surmised. Provisions rated high. Flour, $1 per pound; bacon, $1 50 per pound; beans, $1 per pound.

Mr. MICHAEL O'BRIEN, a miner who has been in the Canoe country since last Summer, and who came directly down in consequence of an attack of scurvy, gives an extremely favorable account of the mines there. He made $1,000, the result of his own labor, mining about 85 miles above the Fountain.

The steamer *Eliza Anderson* left Victoria April 19, with about forty passengers, twenty of whom were Chinamen. She carried up some fifty tons of merchandise. She arrived from Fraser's River April 21, making the trip in twenty-two hours, bringing $33,000 in gold dust and twenty-one passengers, ten of whom were miners. Next day she returned, carrying up a detachment of Royal Engineers and a considerable number of passengers, with a full freight of merchandise and Government stores.

Several Chinamen had come to Port Douglas from the Canoe country after provisions, who displayed large amounts of coarse gold, generally resembling watermelon-seed in size and shape of grains. They also exhibited coarse lumps of from one-fourth ounce to one ounce in weight. They reported the diggings whence they came as paying from $10 to $12 a day to the hand, but there were instances of claims yielding from $50 to $125 to the hand per day.

In reply to an address of the House, praying that his Excellency would urge upon the Home Government the desirability of establishing a mint in this Colony, Governor DOUGLAS has assured the House that he will, without delay, enter into communication with her Majesty's Government, strongly recommending the expediency and advantage of establishing a mint on Vancouver Island.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Volcanic Eruption—Whalers, &c.

Dates from Honolulu are to April 16. The eruption of Mauna Loa still continued. The Spring season for whalers was about over. Since the 1st of February there had been 97 whalers at the different ports of the islands, with an average catch, during the season, of 20,000 bbls. sperm and 19,400 whale oil. The amount per ship has gradually fallen off, while the number of vessels engaged in the business has increased, the last years. From Honolulu, the present season, seven vessels have been fitted out, which have cruised on the coast of California, and have all done well. They average to each vessel about 850 barrels, or say $11,000 to each, as the oil would bring about that figure. Most of the ships have recruited, shipped the oil, and taken their departure for the north, to hunt the ocean monster on the Ochotsk, Kodiack, and Arctic grounds.

The *Modern Times* had been chartered, at $10 per ton, to load guano at McKean's Island, somewhere to the southward of the line. The firm claiming the island, and others contiguous, were to dispatch a brig to McKean's, with twenty-five laborers, huts, water and provisions, and will probably soon be ready to charter ships from San Francisco. The Islands will reap no small benefit from this rapidly increasing guano trade.

King KAMEHAMEHA has addressed a message to the Legislature, advising changes in the Constitution, among which were: 1. That the Ministers be allowed to be chosen to the Lower House. 2. That the King be authorized to increase the number of Nobles or persons entitled to hold seats in the Upper House.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A letter from Washington Territory, in the San Francisco *Herald* says:

A great deal of interest is being manifested with regard to the Convention which will assemble on the 9th of May for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different county offices of Walla-Walla County, and a delegate to the Territorial Convention at Olympia, for the nomination of a candidate to represent the Territory in the Congress of the United States, the Hon. Mr. STEVENS. The prospects are very favorable to the reëlection of Gov. STEVENS, as the Democratic Party in Walla-Walla County is predominant, and will poll a very strong vote, considering its youthfulness.

The future greatness of Washington Territory is being foreshadowed by the rapidity with which its fertile valleys are being occupied by the sturdy yeomanry of our Western borders. The log cabin can now be seen in almost every fertile spot, with the well ploughed fields, inclosed with substantial fences, giving evidence of the permanent settling of the valleys. Bands of cattle are constantly being brought in, and a brisk trade in almost every article of merchandise is rapidly being developed.

The Tract Society—Letter from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

The following is the letter of the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP declining a reëlection as Vice-President of the American Tract Society of Boston:

BOSTON, May 18, 1859.

Rev. J. W. ALFORD, Secretary, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Two or three years ago, without any previous assent or even knowledge on my own part, I had the honor of being elected one of the Vice Presidents of the American Tract Society of this city. I had been a life member of the Society for several years before, and had made an address at one of its annual meetings, expressing the earnest interest which I felt (and which I still feel) in the original character and object of its operations. It was then a harmonious and united Association, in cordial coöperation with the National Society at New-York, and its publications were such as appealed to the Christian mind and heart of every portion of our country.

An unhappy controversy has since sprung up among its members, which seems to have destroyed its unity at home, and to have involved it in a serious strife with the Association at New-York. My own opinion in regard to the merits of that controversy is unimportant, perhaps, but it has not been concealed. In a note to your predecessor, the Rev. SETH BLISS, dated April 5, 1858, and published with his well-remembered letters, I declared my conviction that the publication of Anti-Slavery Essays "did not rightfully enter into the province of the Society, and that they would be fatal at once to its unity and its usefulness."

Nothing has occurred to alter this opinion. On the contrary, I have been confirmed in the apprehension that such publications will only be as mischievous at the South as they are inapplicable at the North—irritating and inflaming the Southern mind, and retarding those very reforms which they are honestly intended to promote.

Entertaining such views, I am unwilling to leave myself open to misconstruction. I must beg you therefore, to signify seasonably to the managers of the Society, that I respectfully decline a reëlection as one of their Vice Presidents.

I am, dear Sir, with the highest consideration for the officers and managers of the Association,

Very sincerely and faithfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes. Nos. 35, 856, 1303, 1915, 2130, 2457, 2606, 2819, 2819½, 307, 3035, 379, 3083, 3390, 3447, 3484, 3485, 3695, 3807, 4038, 4090, 4091, 4082, 4152, *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice W. F. Allen.

IMPORTANT PARTNERSHIP CASE—LEAD, LIGHTNING AND LITIGATION.

Matthew D. Field vs. *Alexander McConochie et al.*—This case springs out of the financial and real estate department of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The Company obtained the grant of a belt of land across Newfoundland, and on this land, near the Little Southern Harbor, Placentia Bay, a valuable lead mine was discovered. The Company sold this on the 25th of June, 1857, to Messrs. M. D. Field and R. S. Ripley, for $200,000, payable in four installments. To insure payment, it was agreed on Dec. 18, 1857, that after paying mining expenses, 85 per cent. of the money obtained by sale of the lead from the mines should be regularly appropriated towards the debt. Messrs. F. & R. not having the necessary means to carry out this undertaking, Messrs. McConochie & Co. entered into an agreement to advance the funds required, on condition. 1. That all the products of the mine should be consigned to them for sale. 2. That they should pay the expenses of working out of the net proceeds. 3. That they should next pay the agreed proportion to the Telegraph Company until its claim was satisfied. 4. That they should apply the remainder to satisfy their own claims. 5. Ultimately they were to have a half interest in the whole concern. Under this agreement they claim to have advanced over $63,000. Plaintiff claims that defendants have had already $100,000 worth of lead.

On April 4, 1859, plaintiff being dissatisfied, gave notice to all the parties of dissolution of partnership between himself and Maj. Ripley, and applied for an injunction to restrain defendants from disposing of any of the property, and for an accounting. Also prays that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the property.

Defendants object—1. That they are not partners; that relation only existing between Field and Ripley. 2. That Ripley, not being properly served, or brought into the jurisdiction of the Court, the action cannot effect its purpose and should be dismissed. 3. That the partnership property is real estate in a foreign country, and therefore out of the jurisdiction of the Court. 4. That the injunction would work serious injury to the property. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, D. D. Field; for defendants, F. B. Cutting and C. A. Seward.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice W. F. Allen.

In re the Petition of Elijah Blakeman et al.—Motion denied.

In re Lyman R. Law, a lunatic.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Charles Phesaw vs. *Virginia Phesaw.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

THE CHRISTY AND WOOD CASE—"WOOD'S MINSTRELS" SUSTAINED.

Henry Wood vs. *George N. Harrington, otherwise called George Christy.*—In this case, which was mentioned a day or two since in the TIMES, the plaintiff, the proprietor of the popular place of amusement called "Wood's Minstrels," applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant, who is the originator of Ethiopian minstrelsy, from performing in this City. It appears from the papers read on behalf of plaintiff, that about May 4, 1858, the plaintiff and defendant, being then partners in the business of managing a band of minstrels, an agreement was made between them by which the partnership between them was dissolved, and Christy relinquished to Wood all his interest in the business. This agreement contained an express provision in these words: "And the said Harrington, &c., has agreed, and does hereby bind himself and agree with the said Wood that of the said Harrington will and shall not play or perform, or be interested, directly or indirectly, or allow or permit his name, as Christy or Harrington, or otherwise, to be used in any public entertainment, or place of amusement within one hundred miles of the City of New-York, until Nov. 1, 1859." It was stated that this agreement was made in contemplation of Christy's intended tour to California; at any rate he has until now been absent. A few days ago, he having returned and having advertised a performance in violation of this agreement, the present application was made.

Justice ALLEN this morning announced his decision granting the motion for a permanent injunction as asked, restraining defendant from performing within one hundred miles of the City.

Meantime, while this proceeding was pending, defendant went on and gave his performance pursuant to his advertisement, notwithstanding the order to show cause. On this the plaintiff yesterday appealed for, and the Judge granted, an attachment bailable in $250 against the defendant, for contempt in violating the order. We understand that defendant was arrested this morning, but was released on giving the required bail, James R. Whiting and Edwin P. Christy being his sureties.

Banks & Hurst, and Chas A. Peabody for plaintiff; Jas. R. Whiting, for defendant.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The New-York and New Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler et al.*—The motion of plaintiffs to restore the injunction against a multiplicity of suits was argued to-day. Messrs. Noyes, Evarts, Cutting, Burrill and others appeared in the case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

THE LAW OF THE SABBATH—DID THE CITY BUILD THE CROTON AQUEDUCT?

Henry Carolus, Administrator, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The plaintiff sues as representative of Charles D. Bibelga, deceased, who came to an untimely end on Oct. 4, 1857, leaving four children, in whose behalf the plaintiff seeks to recover $5,000 from the City. The complaint alleges that the deceased was "lawfully traveling" on the Eighth avenue near Seventy-seventh street, where "the City" had negligently left a high embankment, and that the earth gave way and precipitated him some thirty feet below whereby he was killed. Testimony was given to show that the avenue was in a very bad condition at that time.

Plaintiff's counsel asked the defense to admit that the City Corporation built the Croton aqueduct, the repairing of which caused the disruption of the avenue, and thus proximately caused the death of Bibelga.

Mr. Busteed declined to admit anything whatever, and the Court took a recess of half an hour to enable the plaintiff to obtain evidence on this point.

On reassembling the plaintiff produced John Colgia, a clerk in the Street Commissioner's office, who testified that the City did build the aqueduct, and laid the pipes in Eighth-avenue, where the accident happened.

Gilbert Dean, for the defendants, moved to dismiss the suit, on the ground that the evidence having shown that the deceased was peddling cigars on Sunday, which was the day of the accident, and traveling for that purpose, he was clearly violating the law of the State, which prohibited traveling on Sunday, except for purposes of charity and mercy, and his representatives could recover nothing on account of any injury received by him while thus breaking the law.

The evidence showed that the deceased, who lived in Avenue A, near Eighteenth-street, had gone up to the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth avenue with two boxes of cigars; that here he took a glass of beer and sold his cigars; on his return, while passing Seventy-seventh-street, he met with the accident which caused his death.

Plaintiff's counsel argued that the statutes were obsolete; and also that, as the deceased had completed the illegal sale proved, and was returning home, the latter act was legal.

After argument of the motion, the Court adjourned until Friday morning.

John F. Butterworth, Receiver of the Island City Bank vs. *John F. and Edward Broderick.*—The plaintiff sued to recover $1,750 on two checks drawn by defendants on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. It will be remembered that the Island City Bank failed in 1857 with a lot of very dubious assets, and the defendants testified on this trial that these checks were part of the grand system of "kites" used in the establishment, being given wholly without consideration. The evidence was so conflicting that after a trial lasting three days, the Jury could not agree, standing six to five, and were finally discharged.

For plaintiff, the Hon. C. A. Peabody. For defendants, Messrs. Bradley, Mills and Woodhull.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILL OF MARTHA TOMPKINS.

The testatrix was a single lady. She executed the paper offered for probate about two hours before her death, one of the attesting witnesses guiding or controlling her hand when her name was signed to the will. This was done at her request, she saying at the time that she had not strength to sit up in bed, and that she was afraid that she could not write her name so that it could be read. She declared the paper thus executed to be her will, and asked the witnesses to sign their names to it. A considerable amount of testimony was taken as to the condition of her mind and body at the time the will was executed—all the witnesses, without exception, testifying that her mind was as clear as it had ever been, but that she was very weak in body and in much pain; that her sufferings were acute but not so as to affect her mind. The witnesses who drew the will testified that she dictated the contents of the will, and named the legatees, with the amounts to be given to each.

The Surrogate held that she was competent to make her will, and admitted it to probate.

Charles Cheney, Esq., for executor. Francis Larkin, Esq., for contestants.

WILL OF CATHARINE JUDAH.

The testatrix was a widow lady. The will was made in May, 1858, and disposes of her property among her children and grandchildren. Probate was opposed on behalf of some of the grandchildren. It appeared from the testimony that the will was properly executed, and the Surrogate held that the testatrix was proved to be of sound mind and competent to dispose of her property by will, and he admitted it to probate accordingly.

John L. Riker, Esq., for executor. Charles S. Spencer, Esq., for contestants.

The following wills were also admitted to probate: J. Phillips Phoenix, Richard M. Clark, Jesse Halsted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 14 bbls. Ashes; 11,706 bbls. Flour; 150 bush. Wheat; 7,880 bush. Corn; 2 000 bush. Rye; 1,100 bush. Oats; 7,500 bush. Malt; 1 505 pkgs. Provisions; and 420 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been limited to-day, at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales were reported to-day, 250 bags choice Laguayra at 12½c.; 220 bags Maracaibo at 11⅜c.@12c.; 800 pockets Java (by auction) at 11⅛c.@13⅜c.; 2,666 bags Rio, per *Johann Elise*, at 10⅞c. *ex ship*; 2,100 bags Rio, (by auction) at 10¾c.@12⅛c. ℔ lb., averaging $11 27 ℔ 100 lbs. The 2,200 bags Laguayra, mentioned in our last, were sold at 11⅝c.@11⅞c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Only 200 bales were reported sold, to-day at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal holders appear to be less eager to-day to sell State and Western Flour, for really desirable lots of which they ask firmer rates. The demand, however, is quite moderate, coming mainly from the regular trade, who are not disposed to pay higher prices. Hence the transactions have been restricted to 6,800 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Poor to Superfine good State	5 60@ 6 30
Very good to very choice do	6 50@ 6 75
Extra State	6 95@ 7 25
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 70@ 6 70
Fancy Western	6 75@ 6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 10@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 50@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 80@ 9 75

Southern Flour is quiet to-day at former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,270 bbls., in lots, at $7 35@$7 75 for superfine brands, and $7 80@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4 @$5 65 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 17 500 bushels, including very good red Western (Winter), part at $1 75; White Kentucky on private terms; very poor to good White Maryland at $1 75@$1 90; and new White Georgia (the lot referred to yesterday) at a price not ascertained. The latter was purchased by a leading City miller. Corn is in request at however. languid rates. Sales have been reported of 24 500 bushels, at 90c.@94c. for inferior to very good Yellow Southern; 94c. for good Yellow Northern; 90c.@92c. for White Southern, and 91c. for ordinary mixed Western, in store, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet steady. Sales have been reported of about 1,800 bushels at $1 ℔ bushel. Barley is attracting very little attention at former figures. Oats are very quiet, including Canada, 58c.@59c.; Western, 57c.@58½c.; State, 54c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@54c.; Southern, 48c.@53c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 55 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and 60 hhds. clayed Cuba on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather quiet to-day. Sales transpired of small lots of Virgin Resin at $6 12½@$6 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; No. 2 Resin at $2@$2 25 ℔ 310 lbs.; strained Resin at $1 75 ℔ 310 lbs.; and 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@53½c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $17 40@$17 50 for new Mess; $17 75 for thin Mess; $19 75 for Clear; $15 50 for Prime, here; and $16 for Prime, deliverable at the option of the buyer, within 60 days, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue depressed, including Hams at 8½c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in less demand, chiefly at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is saleable and steady. Sales, to-day 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at former rates. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 56@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$30 ℔ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ℔ bbl. Butter has been moderately sought after at 17c.@21c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New Ohio; and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is in demand mainly at from 5c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$5 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in good request, at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 650 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@7c.; 60 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7½c. ℔ lb.; and, by auction, 482 hhds New-Orleans, at $5 44@$7 ℔ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28c., chiefly at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 30 bales Cotton at 5 32d.; 50 bales Sea Island do. at 7 32d. ℔ lb.; 200 bbls. Resin at 1s. 3d.; 300 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Cut Meats at 10s.; 300 boxes Bacon at 12s. 6d.; and 50 hhds. Tallow at 10s. For Glasgow, 100 pkgs. Grease Butter at 25s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY JUNE 1,
WELLS' NEW MAP OF
NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY,
Showing the Seat of War, Position of Armies, &c.
Also, embracing a Map of Europe, Engravings of the King of Sardinia, Emperor of Austria, &c.
Price, beautifully colored, only 25 cents, sent post paid.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. Address J. G. WELLS,
corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE.
The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED,
And would respectfully invite
The attention of the Ladies,
To our Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
Our assortment is complete,
Manufactured expressly
For the Retail Trade.
For Neatness,
Elegance
and Durability,
We acknowledge no superior,
And our prices are such as to meet the wants of all classes.
We defy competition
in our prices.
We sell for cash.
At the smallest profits,
And our Garments
Are equal to any in the market.
Yet 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.
H. EDGERTON.
No. 409 Canal-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
MANTILLAS!
We have now opened a splendid assortment,
Embracing all the novelties introduced this season,
To which we invite the attention of the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal-st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same quality of goods at thirty to forty per cent. lower prices.
CHILDREN'S and MISSES' MANTILLAS, all sizes,
W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufactory,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PAVILION DE FLORA IS THE NURSERY
For copies of Artistic Flowers
From all climes.
BRIDAL WREATHS of the purest fabrics.
BRIDAL VEILS that resemble zephyrs
FANS, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS,
BRACELETS, COIFFURES, BLACK NETS, &c.,
At TUCKER'S, No 361 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 559 Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
All seasonable and elegant fashions in
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS,
SANDALS, TOILET SLIPPERS,
For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!
10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS.
The balance of this beautiful stock will be sold at a great reduction from the already extremely low prices.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silk—a most splendid variety, in all makes and widths.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard,
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barege Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
Summer Bombazines, very handsome,
Black Grenadine, every width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Maretz in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Bareges, 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Bareges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Bareges, handsome goods,
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $18.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEBRATED Woven Skirts with Bustle attached; also, Skirts with patent fastenings, eleven springs, for $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 50, and seventeen springs for $2. Old Skirts made over, at C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-rate English cook; she understands her business in all its branches, meats, game, jellies, creams, pastries blancmanges, preserving, pickeling, &c., &c. Also, bread and biscuit baking She would engage by the day, week or month; washing accepted. Call at No. 241 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and avenue A, every day this week.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a good family; she understands cooking in all its branches; makes jellies, soups and pastry in very superior style, and thoroughly understands the preparing and cooking of game of every description; is a woman of the highest respectability; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the housework of a small family. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 41st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOOD-TURNER TO GO to Unionville, Conn.; to one who thoroughly understands his business, (and no others need apply,) steady employment will be given. Apply to J. O. HARGER, at the counter of the *Times* Office between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. No objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for 2 days at No. 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable women; one as first-class cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid with washing, or to do fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 Clarkson-st., 1st floor, front, between Hudson and Greenwich.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hair dressing and French fluting; does up ladies' muslins; no objection to travel with a lady; excellent City reference. Call at No. 97 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given if required. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or chambermaid and plain sewer; unexceptionable City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY, and well-recommended woman, as down-stairs servant, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as first-rate laundress; no objection to the country; the other as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family; good reference if required. Call at No. 145 East 16th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A RESPECTABLE family, understands cooking perfectly; has no objection to the country for the Summer; is willing to assist in washing. Best City reference from last place. Call at No. 242 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking, and pastry; wages $8; also, a genteel girl, as waitress and chambermaid; wages $7. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and and ironing; has no objection to go with a family in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or the care of children; can give the most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business and is a good maker of bread; will do the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she would be willing to do housework for a small family; has good City reference Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 7th av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid or waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. No objection to the country. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 188 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or laundress and nurse; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 22 Prince st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND VERY CAPABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing or sewing. Apply at where she now lives, No 33 West 27th st., between Broadway and 6th-av., either morning or evening.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family, to do housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; no objection to assist in the washing. Has the best of City reference; call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD RECOMMENDED Protestant German girl, to do every kind of general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and take care of children; has good references from her last places. Call or apply to No. 428 3d-av, between 31st and 32d sts,

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork; is an excellent plain cook and sewer, or would do chamberwork and mind children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 187 West 28th st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment by the day, in families, to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 160 East 26th st., corner 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 62 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL, just arrived from Europe, to attend upon a lady traveling, or as child's nurse. Can be seen at No. 73 Hammond-st., near Bleecker, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's for three days, at No. 235 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent. Best City reference given Call at No. 71 West 15th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. One fully competent to fill the above situation, and who is willing to go to the country in the Summer, can apply at No. 26 East 23d st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity, at MORRIS COHNERT'S establishment, No. 474 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post office; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c., constantly on hand.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND every kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance; French and German spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, to the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver; has five years' recommendation, and is of a most obliging disposition; will get the best City reference from his last place. Address THOMAS D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY and industrious young man to work on a farm, or to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; he understands the care and management of horses; is a good milker and plain gardener; is also a first-rate farmer; has had three years' experience as such; he is a hard working and well-disposed man; high wages not so much an object as a good home. Best of references. Call or address at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the management of horses and carriages perfectly; has the best of references; has lived in his last place four years; has no objection to the country, or to make himself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 William-st., fourth floor, rooms Nos. 13 and 14.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND WILLING Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; has the best of reference from his employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness in all its branches; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Good City reference from his last employer. Call or address harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, TWENTY-EIGHT years of age, a situation as coachman; understands the management and care of horses; will also assist in the care of garden, lawn, &c. Will endeavor to make himself generally useful, and suit his employer. Best of reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ANY FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING the city during the Summer months, and wishing their house to be taken care of, can find a young married man and his wife, who can produce the best City references. Apply to J. M. N., at the grocery store of H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF DURING the Summer, by a Protestant man and wife, without family. Best of reference given. Address for two days stating where an interview may be had, F. A. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OF age, a situation as clerk in a merchant's office; he can write and speak French correctly, and has some knowledge of book-keeping. Furnishes excellent reference. Address T. H. G., No. 153 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter; understands his business perfectly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give satisfactory City reference from his last employer; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 3 6th-st., or address Z L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman with a private family; he understands his business perfectly well; can give the best City reference. Address O., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has first class reference No objection to any part of the country. Address P. F. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS OF age, a situation as bar-keeper or to work in a butcher's shop or grocer's store Best of City reference given, if required. Inquire at No. 137 Worth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman or groom; has two years' reference from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man who understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived two years. Address M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC STONE-ENGRAVERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Fifteen or twenty hands, who have been accustomed to engrave on stone, to engage in a similar and simple process. The subjects to be engraved are simple outline, and will be furnished on plates ready for the engraver to follow. For further particulars, apply to H. BENDA & CO., No. 105 William-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PATENTED Portable Copying Press and Book, containing 1¼ quires of paper, and weighing only eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits Exclusive privileges will be granted by early application to J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT OR COLORED woman to go in the country; one that understands general housework, and is a good cook; good references required. Also, a gardener (German.) Address, between 1 and 3 P. M. this day, at No. 65 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers-st.

TO TAILORS.—A CUTTER WANTED TO CUT custom work. He must be a master of the business, and a trustworthy man. Address, with reference and where last employed, amount of salary expected, &c., to CUTTER, No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; A middle-aged man preferred. who is quick and correct at figures Address, giving previous occupation, salary expected, &c., ASSISTANT, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, (NOT MATRON.) for a boarding school. The compensation will be liberal to a capable woman. Address M. P., Box No. 68 Sing Sing.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST IN A fancy goods store. Apply at No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. Inquire at No. 26 West 43d-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.
A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their Pianos on hand of their
NEW SCALE,
which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. The profession and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. Every Piano fully warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $35; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

AN EXTRA FINE-TONED AND FIRST-CLASS, City-made, 7-octave, full round cornered rosewood piano-forte; made to order two months since; will be sold for less than $250, if purchased immediately. Call and examine at the residence No. 67 McDougal-st., near Houston. Will be made a bargain to a cash purchaser.

A LARGE STOCK OF BARMORE'S CELEBRATED grand and square premium pianos, with the great improvement, pronounced unrivaled by best judges and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st; will be sold at great bargains. A splendid piano for $160.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $300. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, made by a celebrated maker, with all the latest improvements, and fully warranted; been used a short time and in perfect order; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place. } PIANOS AT $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225 and upwards.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS can be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S,
No. 722 Broadway.

TO BANJO PLAYERS.—ONE OF DOBSON'S celebrated short-handle solo banjos (box included) will be sent to order on the receipt of $8. Address BANJO, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY,

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA WILL give lessons in the Spanish language or would teach a class. None but lady pupils will be taken. References exchanged. Apply at No. 50 Lexington-av.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A WELL-RECOMMENDED TEACHER OF Latin, Greek, Mathematics German, French, &c., having to visit Staten Island during the Summer, wishes to make some additional engagements Terms moderate. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH IN THE country forty miles distant from the City, two boys, eight and ten years old, the rudiments of an English education; best of references required. Address, with particulars as to qualifications, &c., C. V., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG LADY of respectable parentage, who speaks and writes the English and German languages perfectly, in a family, to instruct the children in the first parts of these languages, and to make herself generally useful in the housework. Inquire at No. 14 1st-st., at Mr. Hittorf's.

AN ENGLISH LADY FURNISHED WITH excellent testimonials is desirous of forming a daily engagement. Her qualifications are French, studied in Paris, Italian, the piano, with the usual branches of a solid English education. Address A. M., Post-office, Union-square.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH ENGLISH, French and music, wishes for a situation as governess in a family in the country; can furnish good references. Address S. A. P., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING EXPERIENCE IN teaching, will give instruction during the Summer months as compensation for board. Address C. D., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS.
THE LATEST NEWS.—ADVICES HAVE JUST been received, from New-Orleans, conveying the gratifying intelligence that HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING—being composed entirely of vegetable substances—has been found, in every instance in which it has been used to be a perfect protection against moths. These insects subsist only on woollens, furs, and other animal substances. They will neither touch nor live near vegetable matter. The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No 62 Warren-st., New-York. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 259 Pearl-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—IL POLIUTO.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—LOUISE DE LYNEROLLES—DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA BAYADERE—MY PRECIOUS BETSEY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE MARI ET L'AMANT—SUIVI DE UN CHANGEMENT DE MAIN—L'AMOUR QUE, QUI C'EST QUI CA?

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BOLD DRAGOON—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SEA WAIF—SCHOOL INTO AN UPROAR—JACK SHEPARD.

NATIONAL THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND—THE RUFFIAN BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE GENII OF THE LAKE.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—SOIREES D'ETHIOPIA.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	8¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 8¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 6¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 28, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of May 14, reached here yesterday morning. The news we thus receive is only two days later than that by the *City of Baltimore*; and which is highly important, is not decisive in its character. In England the utmost urgency was given to warlike preparations. Orders for the formation of volunteer corps had been issued from the war office, and at the same time, to avert the employment of these preparations, a proclamation of the Queen had enjoined the preservation of strict neutrality, and defined the conduct required of the subject for its maintenance. France, in the absence of the Emperor, remained tranquil. The subscriptions to the war loan of 500,000,000f. had exceeded the sum called for thrice-told, and thus evinced the boundless resources of France for the prosecution of the war. The Emperor had been received with great enthusiasm at Genoa, where he had visited several public places, escorted by the Prince of CARIGNANO, the Regent of the Kingdom; and whence he issued a proclamation to the army, thoroughly in the spirit of the Napoleonic orders-of-the-day, a half century ago. His departure for the head-quarters of the allied army was fixed for the day upon which the steamer sailed. The military movements of the belligerents had not assumed any significant character during the forty-eight hours of which we have additional word. From Austria comes the startling announcement that Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had resigned his portfolio, and that Count RECHBERG, the President of the Germanic Diet, had been summoned to take his place. The Archduke, whose death was so vaguely reported by a previous arrival, proves to be the Archduke JOHN, who acted as Regent of the German Confederation ten years since.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails and treasure of May 5. The shipment of specie was large, amounting to nearly $2,000,000. The news from the Pacific coast is interesting. Travel between California and the Atlantic States was largely on the increase. The *Golden Gate* and *Orizaba* both left San Francisco on the 5th, with twenty-five hundred passengers, bound Eastward. The *John L. Stephens*, on her last upward trip, had sixteen hundred passengers. There was a report in San Francisco, on the day of the departure of the steamer, that General WALKER had left for New-Orleans *vid* Tehuantepec, accompanied by Colonel FRANK ANDERSON, but not with a party of invasion. This report, however, which had previously reached us through another channel, lacks confirmation. The movements of the General had been conducted with the utmost secresy. His agents had been busily recruiting in San Francisco, but it was understood that he would not make a decisive movement except with a large force of men, sufficient to bear down opposition. It does not clearly appear that he has yet gathered this force. The San Francisco Branch Mint had commenced the coinage of silver dollars, required in the commerce with China. Political movements in California were active; the Republicans had determined to run a straight ticket at the approaching State election, and General DENVER's chances for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination were improving.

Dates from Oregon to April 18 bring news of great political excitement in the new State. The Democratic Party had been rent into factions—one adhering to Gen. LANE and the other to DELAZON SMITH. The Republican and Democratic State Conventions had been held at Salem to make nominations for Congress. Business was very much depressed.

The news from British Columbia is to April 29. The intelligence from Frazer River is better. Shipment of gold dust to the amount of $250,000 had been made since the 1st of March. Two thousand miners were at work in the Canal country, doing well. Some fifteen hundred others were engaged in prospecting. Provisions were enormously high. Gov. DOUGLASS had replied favorably to a petition for the establishment of a mint at Victoria, promising to urge upon her Majesty's Government the expediency of the measure.

From the Sandwich Islands, we hear that the eruption of Mauna Loa still continued, and that there was great activity in the new guano trade. The King had recommended changes in the Constitution.

From the Isthmus we obtain interesting intelligence of an extraordinary measure of usurpation successfully inaugurated by the Government of New-Grenada. It has promulgated an electoral law, setting aside the provisions of the Constitution, and tending to concentrate the sovereignty of the several States in the hands of the Central Executive. The revolution in Santander is still unsuppressed.

Our South American advices announce the ill-success of the revolutionary movement in Ecuador, and the execution of the insurgent leaders. The blockade of Guayaquil is still maintained. Difficulties between the Peruvian Chambers and President CASTILLA had resulted in the triumph of the latter. The insurrection in Chili still prevailed. The two opposing armies were rapidly approaching each other, and a general action was anticipated at an early day.

Events in Central America were of secondary interest. Señor MORA had been elected President of Costa Rica. His visit to Nicaragua had proved a petitential voyage, owing to the neglect and disrespect of the Nicaraguan authorities. The Belly grant had finally passed the Nicaraguan Chambers, with, however, very material changes. Our correspondent at Panama adds, that the determination of the American Government to insist upon the validity of the Stebbins contract, and to reject the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, as modified, has been communicated to the Governments of Central America.

News from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 22d, has been received at New-Orleans by the arrival of the *Tennessee*. It is stated that a movement had been initiated in the Capital in favor of SANTA ANNA's return to power. No particulars, however, are given in our telegraphic dispatch. It is again asserted that the English residents had remonstrated against the conduct of the British Minister, Mr. OTWAY, in the Tacubaya affair.

A circular has been prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Collectors of the Customs, relative to the proper action of our merchant vessels when meeting a vessel-of-war during the existing war in Europe. The immunity of our vessels from search and seizure being now admitted by all maritime powers, it is considered desirable that their nationality should be promptly made known, and it is recommended that the national colors be displayed as soon as possible on meeting an armed cruiser of any nation.

The Virginia State election took place yesterday. Returns received up to the time of going to press indicate pretty clearly the election of GOGGIN, the Opposition candidate for Governor. He has majorities reported in Alexandria, Petersburgh, Norfolk, Richmond, Staunton, Scottsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburgh, Portsmouth, Fredericksburgh, Henrico, and other places, ranging from one to four hundred. The returns for Congressmen are so incomplete as to render it impossible to form an idea of the result.

In the Episcopal Convention at Burlington, N. J., yesterday, there were six ballots for Bishop. On the last ballot of the clergy, the Rev. Mr. MAHAN, of New-York, had 22; the Rev. Mr. LITTLEJOHN, 23; the Rev. Mr. ODENHEIMER, 3; the Rev. Mr. HOFFMAN, 2. The laity voted as follows; MAHAN, 21; LITTLEJOHN, 36; ODENHEIMER, 5; HOFFMAN, 1. In the evening there were four more ballots, but no election. The tenth ballot of the Clergy resulted: MAHAN, 30; LITTLEJOHN, 19; scattering, 2. The tenth ballot of the Laity resulted: LITTLEJOHN, 31; MAHAN, 21; ODENHEIMER, 8; scattering, 3.

A New-Yorker, Mr. JAMES MAGINNIS, of Lockport, just returned from the Pike's Peak gold region, publishes a statement in the St. Louis papers, denouncing the Kansas gold mines excitement as the most stupendous humbug ever perpetrated upon the American people. He asserts that it was set on foot by land speculators, and is sustained by parties interested in the frontier towns. MAGINNIS' statement is corroborated by another from Mr. JAMES VAN NESS, of Jackson, Miss.

Iowa City was visited by a terrible tornado on Tuesday last. Everything movable in its track was demolished, including houses, barns, etc. The track of the tornado extended about twelve miles. Four persons are known to have been killed, and twelve badly injured. The amount of the damage is not yet ascertained.

The Waterbury contract to substitute Belgian for the Russ pavement in Broadway having already passed the Board of Aldermen, came up for confirmation in the Board of Councilmen last evening. Councilman BABCOCK charged that there was corruption in the matter, and that he had been himself approached by a person officially connected with the Board. The report in favor of concurring with the Aldermen failed of adoption for want of a constitutional vote—fifteen voting in the affirmative and six in the negative. The other business transacted was of minor importance. After adjournment there was a scuffle between Councilman BABCOCK and the Reader of the Board, who overheard Mr. B. charge, in conversation with Councilman ALLEN, that he was the individual to whom he referred.

In the case of WOOD *vs.* HARRINGTON, (George Christy,) Justice ALLEN, of the Supreme Court, has decided that Mr. WOOD is entitled to an injunction restraining him from giving performances as an Ethiopian minstrel during the term prescribed under the agreement by which he sold out to WOOD. An injunction has been issued accordingly; also an attachment against the defendant, for breach of the restraining order to show cause.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening and heard a report from the Committee on the nomination of Dr. FOSTER as City Inspector, in reply to the communication of the Mayor sent in at the last meeting. The report, together with the Mayor's communication, was ordered to be printed in document form and 1,000 copies furnished for distribution.

The Convention of Life Insurance Companies closed their session yesterday, and dined together at the Astor House in the evening, at which Mayor TIEMANN presided, and made a brief speech. Dr. REESE, Mr. EADIE, and others also spoke in response to appropriate toasts. The party broke up at a late hour.

Last evening Mr. PAUL MORPHY was entertained by the Union Chess Club of this City, and presented with a beautiful silver wreath, which has been on view for some time back in the windows of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., Broadway. Mr. MORPHY in neat but terse terms thanked the Club, and after several addresses left for his hotel.

The opening of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, between Jersey City and Piermont, was celebrated yesterday by an excursion to Piermont, in which some 2,000 persons joined. An entertainment was provided at the Piermont dépôt, and speeches were made by Gen. NYE, Ex-Superintendent TALMADGE, Gen. WRIGHT, Dr. ENGLISH and others.

The trade in Flour, yesterday, was restricted by the increased firmness of the principal holders. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Grain, at prices more in favor of buyers. Provisions were in demand, as were also Coffee and Sugars. Molasses, Rice, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Oils, and Cotton, were quiet. Freights were less active.

The War in Europe.

Several points of no slight importance in their bearing upon the future of the war now waging in Europe make their appearance clearly through the vagueness of the *Asia's* news yesterday received at this port.

In the first place, all doubts as to the popularity in France of the action taken by NAPOLEON III. have been made ridiculous by the triumphal exit of the Emperor from the capital on the 10th of May. Those days of the first Empire in which the first Empire meant France and not NAPOLEON, only live again in the multitudinous enthusiasm which escorted the French Sovereign from the Tuileries to the station of the Lyons Railway on that momentous day. For the first time in near half a century, a ruler of France thus found himself really lifted upon the wave of the popular feeling. It will depend mainly upon the fact and the sincerity of the Emperor himself to make the 10th of May the true coronation day of his dynasty. It has, at least, assured him of the cordial support of France in the task he has undertaken, and echoed in the thunders of popular acclamation the approval bestowed on his policy by the swift subscriptions of French capital to the great national loan which his Ministers have put upon the market at the opening of the Italian campaign. If war, resolute war for the liberation of Italy, is thus shouted from the Boulevards of Paris, it has been once more accepted at Vienna by the substitution in the Imperial Councils of Austria of Count RECHBERG for Count BUOL as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the abandonment of Prince WINDISHGRATZ's mission to St. Petersburg. Both of these changes are symptoms of an increasing determination on the part of FRANCIS JOSEPH to push things to extremities. Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, during the whole of the Crimean war, was the most active partisan of the French policy in Austria, and he has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring his young Emperor to reason on the pending question of Italy. He gives way now to a nobleman much his inferior in reputation and in abilities, who is chiefly known as the Austrian President of the Germanic Diet at Frankfort, in which capacity he recently came almost to the point of a personal quarrel with the Prussian representative, M. DE BISMARK, on the question of arming all the Federal fortresses in defence of Austria. The interruption of all negotiations with Russia is a step of hardly less ominous augury for the future policy of Austria. The House of Hapsburg is plainly committing its fortunes to the sword and to the sword alone. At the same time England has withdrawn herself solemnly from the conflict by a Royal Proclamation of neutrality; while the whole tide of English feeling is evidently tending towards juster views of the Italian question and of the conduct of France than the London *Times* and Lord DERBY's Government at first succeeded in impressing upon the British mind, never very well informed as to Continental politics, and always swift to imagine ill of France in arms and of a crowned NAPOLEON.

Prussia, too, appears to be exerting herself earnestly to repress the Anti-Napoleonic madness of Southern Germany, and the appointment to office in Austria of a statesman like Count RECHBERG, whose business it has been for years to thwart the policy of Prussia, is not likely to draw the Courts of Berlin and Vienna more nearly together.

These considerations seem, therefore, to warrant the belief that the view to which we have from the first inclined in regard to the pending question abroad is gaining ground throughout Europe.

From the hour when an excited Secretary of Legation sent the tidings flying like a fiery cross through all the world that NAPOLEON had given Austria warning before the assembled diplomacy of Europe, it has been taken for granted by nine out of ten of the writers who have handled this grave subject, and especially in England, that the French Emperor really did give Austria warning in the terms attributed to him, and that his object in so doing was to provoke the conflict which has now been granted to him. It was a foregone conclusion that NAPOLEON III. wanted war, mainly because NAPOLEON I. had made war so much; and the whole policy of France has been almost exclusively criticized from this point of view. We have never accepted this foregone conclusion, for the very simple reason that we have never been able to see in the course pursued by the French Emperor any indications whatever that war *for and of itself* was his object, as we certainly have never seen even the shadow of a ground for supposing that a policy of mere dynastic war could be otherwise than deadly to the best interests not only of the country over which he rules, but also of the throne which he is laboring to establish. The initiative of war, taken at last by Austria, at the very moment when the diplomatic action upon this question suggested by France at the Congress of Paris three years ago was on the point of going into effect, seemed and still seems to us most fully to bear out our judgment upon the case. The imperious summons so suddenly addressed by the Cabinet of Vienna to the Government of Sardinia on the 4th of April, was but the natural corollary of the position assumed by Austria at the Paris Conferences of 1856, on the appeal then addressed by Count CAVOUR to the Great Powers in the name of his sovereign and of Italy. Had the Ministers of the other Powers, and especially of Great Britain, at that time taken the resolution urged on them by France and by Russia, Austria would have found herself forced three years ago into the position which she occupies to-day, and called upon to choose between submitting to the revision by all Europe of rights which all Europe had conferred, and the single-handed maintenance of wrongs which she has chosen to make integral in her Italian policy. The Italian question in 1859 is substantially what it was in 1856. The position of Austria towards Europe in 1859 is what it was in 1856; and if England and Prussia could find it proper for them in 1859 to subject Austria to the necessity of appearing in a Congress for the settlement of her claims and the criticism of her conduct in Italy, they might have found it equally proper to adopt the same course three years ago. The fact that they did not then see fit to treat the question as its gravity deserved has unquestionably gone very far towards determining the absolutist party in Austria upon the extreme course they have since pursued towards Sardinia.

Austria came out of the Congress of 1856 convinced of two things—in the first place that her position in Italy must in the course of a very few years be subjected to the sternest of all tests—and in the second that her only hope of escaping this trial lay in the manifest unwillingness of England and Germany to take up the Italian cause with energy. Austria thereupon determined, if possible, to crush the Italian cause itself by silencing Sardinia, convinced as she was that nothing but some very decided action on the part of Sardinia would ever move the Governments of Great Britain and Germany to bring this matter to an issue at all. The last three years have accordingly been marked in Italy by an Austrian policy steadily bent towards the humiliation of Sardinia, and the suppression of her dangerous liberty. The demands made by Austria on the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL would, if conceded, have reduced that Government to a like condition with those of the Duchies and of Tuscany. They have been repelled, and in repelling them Sardinia has had the steady countenance not only of France, but also, as now appears, of Russia. Had England and Prussia joined with the other Powers, parties to the Congress of Paris, in rebuking these aggressions of Austria, the arbitrament of war would probably never have been reached at all. Haughty and fierce as the tone of Austria habitually is, no Power knows better than she how to assume the bended knee before a sufficient authority. For her to contend in arms with united Europe would be, of course, sheer madness; and as her position in Italy was neither won nor inherited by herself, (the Spanish legacies to her Imperial house being but a hairbreadth of her Italian dominion,) but really thrust upon her by Europe in the Congress of Vienna, she might without absolute humiliation have consented to a revision of that position by a new Congress, rather than rush into a ruinous contest. It was not even so thorough a revision, but a much more limited measure of concession and retractions, which NAPOLEON III., in concert with Sardinia, urged upon her in the negotiations that ended with the Russian proposal of a Congress. This proposal was in so far more becoming than the English suggestion of a mediation, that, while mediation would have implied a direct issue between France and Sardinia on the one side, and Austria on the other, the meeting of a Congress implied a European question, demanding the judgment of all Europe in council. The world knows how these negotiations came to naught; how two rash official speeches in the British Parliament, in an evil hour, threw Austria into the false belief that England might after all take sides, not against her but with her, and how, acting on this belief, she invited war.

That war Austria is now prosecuting in the spirit of a penniless and piratical despotism, levying contributions on the unarmed population of Sardinia, and inflicting the horrors of a barbarous military code on the citizens of neutral States like Parma, whose rulers are professedly her friends. Every fresh act of her authorities seems to deepen the odium of her position in Europe; while the manœuvring of her armies indicates, so far as it can be understood at all, the desperate attempts of a divided command to regain the ground thrown away on days of inglorious plundering and uncertain strategy.

The Farce of the Streets.

Fortunately for the City, the Aldermen have fallen foul of a law question which so puzzles their weak brains that for the time they are as harmless as a Convention of Abolitionists. Last night they had a long session and talked a good deal but did no mischief whatever. The Committee, which spent five months' deliberation upon the Mayor's nomination of Dr. FOSTER for the City Inspectorship, reported a rejoinder to the Mayor's reply to their report. It perceives a grave distinction between the language of the Charter, that certain "heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen," and the language of the United States Constitution under which the President "nominates, and by and with the advice of the Senate appoints." The rejoinder was so satisfactory to its authors that the Board ordered 1,000 copies to be printed in document form. In their interpretation of the Charter the Aldermen seem to have the best of it, but as the Mayor has quoted General JACKSON, it is not likely that he will give way, so that we are likely to do without a City Inspector for the remainder of the year. But a worse thing than that might happen to our municipality—to wit, the confirmation of any of the men latterly named by His Honor. It is not likely that anybody will go into mourning for the lack of any such head of the Health Department as Mayor TIEMANN seems disposed to nominate,—certainly not because the precious specimen that the Aldermen have tried to foist into the place fails of reaching it. The prospect is fair for one thorough cleansing of the streets before hot weather sets in, after which—may Heaven help us! It is a fact well calculated to weaken the public anxiety to have any more street cleaning done in the Morton and Downing style, that decidedly the most nauseous and most filthy Wards are the very ones from which the long pay-rolls have been coming in to the Comptroller, and in which the farce of scraping up the dirt into hillocks, and leaving it to be scattered again into clouds, has been played ever since the 1st of January. If the Mayor is in earnest, why not give a little dinner to Alderman BOOLE, TUOMEY and their three co-Committeemen, take their advice upon some capable man, a Democrat to the core, then nominate him, have him confirmed, and let things go on? General JACKSON might not have adopted this obvious and sensible policy, but then General JACKSON never had a Boole and a Tuomey to deal with.

Loss of the Brig Abby Taylor—Two Days and Nights at Sea in an Open Boat.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Abby Taylor*, one of the seven freighting vessels employed in their line between New-York and Aspinwall, was lost, May 4, on a coral reef called Quito Sueño, about seventy five miles from Old Providence Island, while on her voyage from Aspinwall to New-York. Capt. WILLIAM R. GRAHAM, her Commander, states that the *Abby Taylor* left Aspinwall on the 29th of April at 5 o'clock P. M. in ballast, bound to New-York. The wind was light from N. N. E, requiring them to beat. Nothing unusual occurred until the 3d of May, when the wind canted. At 1 o'clock P. M., having had a good observation, he set the studding sails, and kept the vessel off W. N. W., intending to run between Quito Sueno and Old Providence. On account of light wind he chose this as the safer course, to avoid being set upon the windward side of the coral reef above named. At 4:20 A. M. of the 4th, lat. 14° 19′, lon. 81° 10′, the man on the look-out discovered a strong ripple on the lee bow, and immediately sang out, "Hard a port," but before the helm could be put down the brig struck. They lowered down and clewed up all sail, and launched the boat and carried out the kedge, on which they hove taut, but the swell forced the vessel further up. Rafts were then constructed, on which to float one of the anchors, to get it in position for use, but the heavy swell broke up the rafts, and the vessel, meantime, began to leak badly. Portions of the brig's bottom came up alongside, and it was apparent, after long exertion, that all the efforts they could make to save her would be unavailing. There was no land in sight, but it was breaking, north and south, as far as the eye could reach. They accordingly made arrangements to leave in the boat. Water and provisions were put into it, with a compass, a small supply of clothing, and a top-gallant-studdingsail for a boat's sail. The Captain and his crew, making ten men, then went on board and headed for Old Providence Island. The crowded state of the boat, and their exposure to the tropical sun, made their condition very uncomfortable. The wind, also, came a head (southeast) obliging them to pull constantly at the oars. Their true course was S. S. W., but owing to the wind and westerly current, Capt. GRAHAM endeavored to keep a S. S. E. course. On the evening of the 5th, they were rejoiced to descry the island of Old Providence, twenty miles distant to the southeast, they having been driven that distance to the westward. By great exertion throughout the night, however, they were enable to reach the island at daylight next morning, landing on the north end at Providence, in a state of great exhaustion and suffering. The crew eagerly sought the shore, and one and all threw themselves upon the earth for repose after their long and fatiguing pull.

After making the proper protest before the American Consular Agent, and remaining some six days to recruit, Capt. GRAHAM chartered a small schooner to carry them to Aspinwall, which they reached in forty eight hours. Mr. MARSHALL, the Company's Agent, happened to be on the wharf when the shipwrecked crew arrived, and was not a little surprised to see them. They took the steamer *Moses Taylor*, on the 18th, and came to New York. The *Abby Taylor* made a very rapid passage out, and bid fair to have an equally good one home, had not this disaster occurred. She had lately been put in thorough order by the Company, and Capt. GRAHAM had taken great pains to have his favorite brig painted up in the finest style. He has been several years in the trade, and is regarded as one of their most careful and experienced commanders. The *Abby Taylor* was 304 tons burden, built in Kennebunk in 1855, rated A 2, and was fully insured.

THE CHAMPION CHESS PLAYER.

Presentation of the Silver Wreath to Paul Morphy by the Union Chess Club.

Last evening the members of the Union Chess Club entertained Mr. PAUL MORPHY at Buhler's Restaurant, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, and presented him with the beautiful silver wreath which has attracted crowds of admirers to the windows of BALL, BLACK & Co. for the last fortnight.

Upwards of seventy gentlemen sat down, among whom we observed Dr. Waterman, Mr. Isidor, President, Messrs. Punler, J. Snell, Steiglitz, Suinsheimer, E. Steiglitz, J. Shefftel, Rosenbaum, Dittenhofer, of the Union Club; Messrs De Cordova, Dittenhofer, Mr. Wolf, (one of the survivors of the *Austria*,) Col. Mead, and other gentlemen prominently known in the chess world.

At half-past ten o'clock the President addressed Mr. MORPHY in an appropriate speech, and made the presentation.

Mr. MORPHY then rose and responded in the following words:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I sincerely thank you, and to one and all tender my warm and heartfelt acknowledgments. I feel the more deep the compliment paid me this evening from the fact that it proceeds from a quarter whence it was not reasonably anticipated. You, gentlemen, assembled here in my honor, this evening, are, for the most part, countrymen of that great master of the "chequered field"—the world-renowned ANDERSSEN. [Applause.] Laying aside all feelings of nationality, you have, with the chivalry worthy of the German character, extended the right-hand of friendship to his late antagonist. [Applause.] I speak it advisedly, when I say, that were he now within our reach, none would act more heartily in paying him every honor than myself. [Applause.] You have spoken, Sir, of some qualities of mine, and to many of which I must say, I can lay no pretensions; nor do I deserve so flattering a testimonial of your regard. The present occasion, Mr. President and gentlemen, furnishes a beautiful illustration of the cosmopolitan character of chess. You and I are natives of countries between which there is the space of the great ocean. You speak a different vernacular, and on many subjects probably entertain conflicting opinions, yet we are congregated this night in honor of the same game, and, gentlemen, we worship the same Deity. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen, I hope you will not doubt my sincerity when I say I fully appreciate this token of your regard. Its value is enhanced in my eyes when I think of the motive which has actuated the donors, and long may their Association flourish in undimmed splendor. I propose, in conclusion—"Health and prosperity to the members of the Union Chess Club. [Cheers.]

The toast was heartily responded to.

The President then gave:

The United States—Proud to claim PAUL MORPHY as a citizen thereof.

Mr. DITTENHOFER responded in an eloquent speech, in which he eulogized Mr. MORPHY's achievements in Europe.

The next toast—"The Champion of the Chess World Universally Acknowledged"—was responded to by Mr. STERN, who delivered an appropriate address.

The American Chess Congress—Forever to be remembered, the brightest star in the horizon of chess.

Mr. THOMPSON responded, in the absence of Col. MEAD, of the New-York Chess Club, who was obliged to leave at an early hour. Mr. THOMPSON's address was very humorous, and elicited loud cheers.

"The Press" was responded to by Mr. DE CORDOVA in an eloquent and entertaining manner.

After several other toasts and sentiments, Mr. MORPHY retired. The proceedings did not terminate until a late hour.

Visit of Mr. Morphy to the Century Club.

After the presentation at the University, on Wednesday evening, Mr. MORPHY visited the Century Club in Fifteenth street, where he was received by the President, Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Church, Mr. Kensett, Mr. Cozzens, Mr. Leutze and some hundred members, and after a collation Mr. MORPHY was presented to the members of the Club.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 26.

The steamer *Tennessee* is below with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d and Mexico the 19th.

A movement was initiated in the capital in favor of SANTA ANNA's return to power.

General WALL, with 1,000 men, was marching upon Tampico.

A *conducta* with several millions dollars, was to leave Mexico on the 24th for Vera Cruz.

The English residents had remonstrated against the conduct of their Minister, OTWAY, in the Tacubaya affair.

The Virginia State Election.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 26.

The following majorities are reported:

Staunton—109 for Goggin, for Governor; and 447 for Skinner, Democrat, (Ninth District,) for Congress.

Scottsville—Goggin, 110 majority; Leake, Democrat, (Sixth District,) 4 majority.

Charlottesville—Goggin, 112 majority; Leake, 341 majority.

Lynchburgh—Goggin, 361 majority.

Norfolk—Goggin 120 majority.

Portsmouth—Goggin 140 majority.

Fredericksburgh—Goggin 57 majority.

[Another dispatch says: "A tie vote between Goggin and Letcher," and reports Thomas, Opposition, for Congress (Seventh District) 13 majority over Smith, and 20 over Shackelford, Democrats.

Henrico—Goggin, as far as heard from, 375 majority.

Richmond—Goggin 460 majority.

Christiansburgh—Goggin 123 majority.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 26—P. M.

In Bedford County Goggins' majority is 321, with eleven precincts to hear from.

Pulaski County, Goggins' majority 60. Floyd, (Dem.,) for Congress, Thirteenth District, 140 majority.

Buckingham County—Goggin's majority about 100.

Cumberland County—Goggin's majority about 100.

Abingdon—Goggin's majority 65.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 26—7 P. M.

The Opposition have made large gains, considerably diminishing the Democratic majority of the last election.

Leake (Dem.) is certainly elected in the Sixth Congressional District, over Powell (Dem.)

Floyd (Dem.) is elected to Congress in the Thirteenth District over McMullen (Dem.) and Martin (Opp.)

The Opposition gain many members of the Legislature.

The election of Mr. Caskie (Dem.) in the Third District is still in doubt. De Jarnette (Dem.) was his competitor.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, May 26.

The Opposition have the following majorities in this city and county: For Goggin, for Governor, 253; for Willey, for Lieutenant Governor, 252; for Preston, Attorney-General, 244; for Congress, Thomas, 368. Shackelford's (Independent Democrat) vote is 78.

PETERSBURG, Thursday, May 26.

Goggin's majority in this city is 308, being an Opposition gain over the last gubernatorial election of 369. The excitement here is unprecedented. Large gains for Goggin are reported in all the surrounding counties.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 26—4:30 P.M.

Up to this hour the returns show 231 majority for Goggin in this City. In Portsmouth Goggin's majority to this time is 212.

MARTINSBURGH, Thursday, May 26.

Martinsburgh gives Letcher, Democrat, for Governor, 94 majority. Isbell, for the Senate, and Wrong and Robinson, Democrats, for the Assembly, met with no opposition.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, May 26.

Boteler's, Opposition, majority for Congress, (Eighth District) in Winchester is said to be 149, and at Charlestown, 63. In two Precincts of Harper's Ferry and Boliver, his majority is 60.

PIEDMONT, Thursday, May 26.

Letcher's majority in Piedmont is 81; Montague's, for Lieutenant-Governor, 80; Tucker's, for Attorney-General, 88; and Faulkner's, for Congress, (8th District,) 85—all Democratic.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, May 26.

Jefferson County has gone for Boteler by about 272 majority. It has, however, given a majority for Letcher, but the precise figures are unknown.

The vote of Harper's Ferry stands: For Governor, Letcher, 242; Goggin, 145. For Lieutenant-Governor, Montague, (Dem.,) 240; Willie, (Opp.,) 141. For Attorney-General, Tucker, (Dem.,) 261; Preston, (Opp.,) 127. For Congress, Faulkner, (Dem.,) 168; Boteler, (Opp.,) 218.

Wood county gives 246 Opposition majority.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 26.

Ohio county gives Goggin about 350 majority, and Clemens, (Dem.,) in the Tenth District, is 160 ahead in the towns heard from.

Two opposition members of the Legislature are elected.

CLARKSBURGH, Thursday, May 26.

Harrison County, complete—Letcher, (Dem.,) for Governor, 200 majority, and Jenkins, (Dem.,) for Congress, Eleventh District, 250 majority.

Hoffman (Opp.) and West (Dem.) are elected delegates to the Assembly.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, May 26.

Berkley County gives Faulkner, (Dem.,) for Congress, (Eighth District.) 50 majority.

MANNINGTON, Friday, May 26.

The election here resulted as follows: For Governor, Goggin, 38; Letcher, 141. For Lieutenant-Governor, Montague, 107; Willey, 82.

From Washington..

IMMUNITY OF OUR MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEARCH—REDUCTION OF THE MAIL SERVICE,&C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a circular, addressed to Collectors of the Customs, saying:—"The immunity of our merchant vessels at sea from seizure, search, detention, or visit in time of peace, by the vessels of war of any foreign nation, being now admitted by all the Maritime Powers of the world, it is very desirable that the nationality of our vessels should always be promptly displayed in the presence of a ship of war." The Secretary of the Treasury is directed by the President to instruct Collectors of the Customs to request the captains in the merchant service at their respective ports always to display their colors as promptly as possible, whenever they meet upon the ocean an armed cruiser of any nation.

The Postmaster-General on the 18th of April, asked the opinion of the Attorney-General as to his power to reduce the great Overland Mail from a semi-weekly to a weekly service, thus designing to save $300,000 annually. The Postmaster-General cannot under the law, reduce the present rate of service.

Captain BUCHANAN has been ordered to the command of the Washington Navy-yard.

WM. K. PARRISH has been appointed District-Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois *vice* W. J. ALLEN, resigned.

The order for the removal of the Land Office from Buchanan to Portland, Minnesota, will be carried into effect on the 7th of June.

The Postmaster-General has declined to adopt for the stamped envelopes the new style with ruled backs.

The Pike's Peak Gold Humbug.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 26.

A Mr. JAMES MAGINNIS, of Lockport, N. Y., who has just returned from the Plains, publishes a statement in the morning papers, denouncing the Kansas gold mines,excitement as the most stupendous humbug ever perpetrated upon the American people. He says it was gotten up by land speculators, and sustained by parties interested in frontier towns and merchants with heavy stocks of goods on hand. The statement of MAGINNIS is corroborated by another from Mr. VAN NESS, of Jackson, Miss., who positively asserts that, after having prospected throughout the whole country, and visited all the claims and diggings, he saw no man who had made more than twenty cents per day, or found dirt yielding more than one cent per pan.

Anniversary Meeting of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 26.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary Meeting of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society was held in Tremont Temple, this afternoon. The Secretary's Report shows that the Society has made about one hundred donations of libraries, etc., and in twenty-eight States and Territories, sixty-one new publications have been issued, and the present number is twelve hundred and eighty-six. The Society is in a more prosperous state than ever before, and its business amounts to about fifty thousand dollars a year.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, May 26.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to-day, the debate on the report of Foreign Missions was concluded; the Committee accepted the amendments of Dr. STEARNS and the report was adopted. The management of the Church Erection Fund was approved, and proposals to [illegible] rejected. The report [illegible] of the American Home Missionary Society [illegible] the denomination in Illinois, and enlarging the [illegible] of the Church Extension Committee, will [illegible] be adopted to-morrow.

Another Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 26.

Some time since Capt. CROWELL, of the brig *Roberson*, on the passage from Pensacola to Boston, discovered an escaped slave on board, who was forced from his hiding place by hunger. Capt. CROWELL put the brig into Hyannis, and for [illegible] Capt. BACON, of the schooner *Elizabeth*, to convey the fugitive to Norfolk, from thence to be [illegible] his owner in Pensacola. The fugitive, as is [illegible] was chained to the capstan of the *Elizabeth*, [illegible] vessel got under way before the people of Hyannis knew of the circumstance. To-day, Capt. C[illegible] and JOHN ORLANDO, mate of the *Roberson*, were brought before the Public Court, charged with [illegible] liberty and returning to Slavery [illegible]. The defendants waived examination, and [illegible] in $2,000 each to appear for trial.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, May 26.

The morning session of the Presbyterian Assembly was consumed in the consideration of the report of the Committee on Church Discipline.

In the afternoon the Northwestern Theological Seminary question was resumed, and a vote taken under the operation of the previous question, resulting in favor of Chicago.

The Report of the Committee on the report of the Board of Domestic Missions was taken up and discussed till the adjournment.

Maryland Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 26.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention, after a warm debate, voted on the proposition, this evening, to divide the Diocese. The majority of the clergy were in the affirmative, but the laity were tied, and the question was lost. It is supposed that a reconsideration will take place to-morrow, when the question will be carried, as many of the laity friendly to the measure were temporarily absent.

Terrific Tornado and Loss of Life in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 26.

A destructive and fatal tornado visited Iowa City on Tuesday last. Houses, barns and everything movable were swept off. The track of the whirlwind was in a southerly direction, and it extended for ten or twelve miles before its force was spent. As far as heard from, four persons were killed and twelve badly injured. A family named Mosman—father, son and grandson—were killed instantly. The loss by the calamity has not been ascertained.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, May 26.

The Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and made the following nominations:

For Governor—R. P. Ranney, by acclamation.
Supreme Judge—H. C. Whitman.
Auditor—G. Volney Dorsey.
Secretary of State—Wm. Bushnell.
Treasurer—Jacob Reinhardt.
Lieut.-Governor—W. H. Safford.
Board of Public Works—James Tomlinson.
School Commissioner—Charles N. Alden.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 26.

PETER TAYLOR has been arrested in Lonaconing, N. J., and $20,000 in fives on different banks recovered with a large number of plates on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, Corn Exchange Bank and Rhinebart Bank, of New-York. Most of the notes were on the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, N. J.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 26.

The Lake Erie and Buffalo Steamboat Company has completed its organization, and the boats *City of Buffalo* and *Western Metropolis* will make daily trips between this city and Cleveland, commencing on June 8.

Baltimore Politics.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 26.

The Democratic Primary Election in this city for a City Convention, resulted in the carrying of eight Wards out of twenty for DOUGLAS.

The Ohio Fugitive Slave Case.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, May 26.

The decision in the *habeas corpus* case will be given on Saturday.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

REPLY TO THE MAYOR ON THE NOMINATION OF DR. FOSTER.

A meeting of the Board was held last evening—Alderman PECK presiding.

Alderman BOOLE moved a suspension of the rules, to enable the Committee on the nomination of Dr. Foster for City Inspector to present a report, in reply to the communication of the Mayor, sent in to the Board on the 23d inst. The motion was carried, and Alderman BOOLE, on behalf of the Committee, presented the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor under date of the 23d of May, instant, respectfully report:

That they have not discovered anything in that communication to disturb the position taken by the Committee in their report on the nomination of S. C. Foster.

The position assumed by the Mayor is founded entirely upon the idea that his power of appointment is conferred in the same language used in regard to the appointments in the Constitution of the United States.

If the language was the same in both cases, the Committee were willing to be understood as yielding to the force of such great authority as over seventy years' practice of our National Government.

But the language is not the same, and his Honor the Mayor has but obscured the question in entirely overlooking the difference in language to which the Committee referred.

The language of the Charter under which the Mayor claims his power is this: "The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen."

The language of the Constitution is: "He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint," &c.

It is the power to "nominate" given to the President and not given to the Mayor, which confers on the former the power to originate an appointment, and hence it always has been that the power to make appointments and to make treaties has been so differently treated by the President and the Senate.

The language in the Constitution as to making treaties is identified with that referred to in the Charter: "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties."

It is under this latter language that the whole practice of the Government has been that the Senate has been so often advised with before making a treaty, and that the Senate have so often amended treaties even after the President has made them. And the right has been claimed and been exercised by the Senate, and been conceded by the Executive, to be advised with as to treaties, and that their power was not, as in case of appointment, confined merely to giving a "consent."

The parallel is plainly manifest.

Under the United States Constitution the expression, "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties," gives to the Senate the power of advising beforehand as well as consenting afterward.

Under the Charter the expression, "Shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen," must of necessity have the same construction.

Yet this view, presented by the Committee, is entirely overlooked in the Mayor's communication.

The position of the Committee is strengthened by the practice in our own State. The Constitution of 1777 provided for a Council of Appointment, over which the Governor should preside, "and with the advice and consent of the said Council should appoint," &c. It was originally claimed by the early Governors as the Mayor now claims, that the power to originate an appointment was in the Governor and not in the Council. This claim, however, was abandoned, and for years before that Constitution was abrogated in 1821, appointments originated with the Council, and were frequently made even against the earnest wish of the Governor.

In Hammond's *Political History of New-York* it is related that in 1794, on the occasion of the appointment of Egbert Benson as Justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor refused to nominate him, and he was nominated by one of the Council of Appointment and was duly commissioned, the Governor protesting that the exclusive right of nomination was vested in him by the Constitution. For the ensuing thirty years this practice was acquiesced in by all parties, and your Committee cannot imagine any reason why the same words in the Charter of the City should bear any different construction from those in the Constitution.

Hence it was that the subsequent Constitutions of this State changed the language. The Constitution of 1821 said: "The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint," and "the Governor shall nominate by message in writing, and with the consent of the Senate shall appoint." And the Constitution of 1846 says: "The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint," &c.

The Committee repeat, that if such had been the language of the Charter, the Mayor might properly be admitted to be right, but such is not its language. On the other hand, it is identical with that in the United States Constitution, under which, for seventy years the right of the Senate to be advised with beforehand has been exercised and conceded, and with that in the former Constitution of the State, under which for thirty years, under such men as De Witt Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins, the power was exercised and conceded to be in the Council even against the avowed opposition of the Governor.

The claim of your Committee is not then any new or extravagant proposition, but is one sanctioned alike by good sense and long practice in both our State and National Government.

And while reasserting that claim, your Committee gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the allusion of his Honor the Mayor to express at once their abiding admiration of the character of the venerable Jackson, and their rising hope that it may be found as easy for an executive to follow his example as it is to quote his language.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
M. TUOMEY,
H. W. GENET,
JOHN H. BRALY,
GEO. STARR.

The above report, together with the communication of the Mayor, to which it is a reply, were ordered to be printed in document form, and 1,000 copies furnished to members for distribution.

A resolution appropriating $300 to defray the exposes of entertaining the Common Council of New-Haven, who are about to visit this City, and appointing a Committee for that purpose, was unanimously adopted.

Alderman SMITH offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Comptroller to report to the Board by what authority the lease of Castle Garden was excepted from the public sale of Corporation leases, which were advertised for sale, and in which advertisement Castle Garden was included.

On motion a Special Committee was appointed to consider the proposition of J. W. Brush and G. E. Wirants to clean the streets of the City for five years at $300,000 per annum.

A petition was received from B. F. Pinckney, Esq., formerly President of the Board of Councilmen, asking to be allowed to build an iron structure on the lower angle of the Park, to cost not less than $1,000; the upper part to be adapted to the purpose of a bell-tower, and the lower part to business purposes; the former to be given to the City free of expense, provided the City will grant him a thirty years' lease of the ground—at the expiration of which time the whole building is to revert to the City. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

After some further routine business the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT—CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AND A FIGHT.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour.

On motion a committee of three were appointed to inquire into the condition of the streets above Forty-second street, there being at present no avenue in good repair leading to the upper parts of the City and to the places of interest there located.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring to lay Belgian pavement in State street, from Whitehall to Battery place was adopted.

The report of the same committee in favor of giving Chas. G. Waterbury the contract for removing the Russ pavement in Broadway, and laying the Belgian pavement in its stead, came up for consideration.

Councilman ROSS was anxious the matter should be referred again to the Croton Board.

Councilman CORNELL denounced the offers to do the work at a price lower than that named by Mr. Waterbury as frauds. That of Charles Guidet was simply a measure, he said, taken by that gentleman to oblige Mr. Waterbury to sell him the stone after it was taken up.

Councilman LENT said that Mr. Waterbury's contract was the most advantageous which could be made. He enjoyed peculiar facilities for the work, as the price which he asked per yard demonstrated; the usual price being $2 50 per yard, while Mr. W. offered to do it for $1 50.

Councilman BABCOCK spoke in favor of having the pavement taken up, but was opposed to having Mr. Waterbury do the work, as other parties had offered to do it at 30 and 32 cents less per yard. The Board are in duty bound to award the contract to the lowest bidder, "but," said Mr. B., "there is a man connected officially with this Board whose pockets are lined with the filthy lucre to carry through this measure, and he has been to me and offered me a certain amount to vote for this measure."

Councilman PLATT called the gentleman to order, but Councilman BABCOCK reiterated his assertion.

Councilman OTTARSON thought Councilman BABCOCK was mistaken in his assertion, though he did not doubt his honesty. The charge made was a remarkable one, and had been made in a remarkable temper; but it was very easy for those who wished to throw discredit on any contractor to cause money to be offered individual members of the Board. He knew that Mr. Waterbury was a responsible contractor, and the work which he had done was the best done in the City. Councilman OTTARSON declared himself as opposed to all mystering in these operations.

The President stated that as Councilman BABCOCK had cast imputations upon the members of the Board, it was his duty to make his charges specific.

Councilman BABCOCK said he had charged a member connected officially with the Board with having offered him money.

Councilman OTTARSON asked the question categorically whether Councilman BABCOCK had had money offered him for his vote on this measure.

Councilman BABCOCK replied that the person referred to had come to him and told him that there was money to be made in connection with certain measures before the Board. He asked whether the Broadway pavement was one, and the person replied affirmatively. This he thought was definite and specific enough.

The vote being taken the report was declared not adopted for want of a constitutional vote; fifteen voting in the affirmative and six in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bickford, Jones, Tipper, Bulteel, Van Tine, Rhodes, Hall, Cornell, McDonnell, Platt, Ottarson, Lent, Allen, Valentine and Frear—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Craft, Darrow, Ross, Decker, Townsend, Babcock—6.

The vote was reconsidered and the subject tabled.

In accordance with the recommendation of Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner Lovell, the contract for building a house in East Twenty-eighth-street for Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 was awarded to Edward Linnen for the sum of $4,733.

Councilman PLATT offered a resolution appropriating $300 to entertain a delegation of the New-Haven Common Council which is about to visit the City to inspect the public institutions. Laid over under the rule.

The Board then adjourned, no attempts having been made to follow up Councilman BABCOCK's charges of corruption, or to ascertain the person implicated.

Soon after the adjournment the buzz of conversation among the members of the Board, broke into what seemed from the sound to be a vigorous tussle. Every one rushed to the spot whence the noise proceeded, to ascertain what was the cause of the disturbance. All the outsiders could hear was muttered exclamations indicative more of anger than of sorrow, and all they could see was three or four persons tugging in opposite directions. Soon it became apparent that the Reader of the Board had inserted his fingers in Mr. BABCOCK's hair, and was making vigorous efforts to embellish the latter gentleman's face with the other's fist. Before any material damage was done the belligerents were separated. It seemed that Mr. BABCOCK in conversation with Councilman ALLEN, had asserted that the Reader was the person "officially connected with the Board" to whom he referred. The Reader happened to be standing by and overhearing the remark, took the method described of vindicating his honor. Some exciting conversation ensued, but no further violent demonstrations were made.

NEW-JERSEY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Memorial Sermon, by Prof. Mahan—The Death of Bishop Doane—A Monument to his Memory—Resolutions—Church Offerings—Four Ballots for a Bishop—No Election yet—Prof. Mahan, of New-York, ahead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Thursday, May 26.

The Rev. Dr. Milo Mahan, last evening preached, in St. Mary's Church, a sermon in memory of the late Bishop Doane. The beautiful little edifice, the pride of the town and of the late Bishop, to whose exertions mainly it owes its existence, and in commemoration of whom it is still draped in mourning, was filled to overflowing. About twenty clergymen, in their robes, took part in the religious exercises which preceded the sermon. His text was: "He saith unto him the third time, Simon son of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto Him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep." John xxi., 17. Here was a lesson teaching the way in which God chose the noblest instruments of his power. With all the faults of Simon He knew that he loved him, and that he was fit to be His shepherd. His Judge saw what was in the heart of man, and judged by what he saw. He did not need to place the good that was in him on one side and the bad on the other, and strike a balance between them, but with his unerring conception he perceived that the man was worthy to be His shepherd. The judgment of the Lord in this case was the judgment of the great in all times. Hence the meaning of that spectacle when those who have been opposed in life turn aside all opposition at the grave. During life we saw each other in arms, as it were, but when death came it stripped off the nodding crest, removed the glittering, battered shield and showed the man as he was. With the body were buried the surroundings of accident and circumstances, and the real man stood forth revealed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE, for twenty-seven years Bishop of this diocese, was like the Apostle in ardor, like him had a high trust, like him was thrown into the foremost ranks by his characteristic temperament, like him had heard the command "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." He was eminently a public man, eminently a shepherd in character as in position. He had skill to guide, tenderness to care, watchfulness, promptitude and courage to defend and guard his sheep. It might be said of him, as far as it could be said of any man not immortal, that he gave his life for his flock; all those comforts and joys, plans, endeavors, cares and anxieties which made up the sum of human life he gave to them. Certainly no one could accuse him of sparing himself. "The hireling fleeth when he sees the wolf coming." Bishop Doane was not "the hireling." The hireling professed the opinion which he deemed most popular, most safe. Though fond of praise, sensitive of blame, loving the approbation of friends, yet when his mind was made up with regard to his duties, nothing could move him. None took less care to hedge and guard himself against calumny and suspicion than he. It was incidental to the career of such a man to make mistakes in life; but it was better that it should be so than that he should make life itself a mistake. The preacher proceeded to give a sketch of the life of the subject of this memorial, alluded to his lighter graces and accomplishments, to his excellences as orator, pastor, poet—the poet of works more than of words, whose two greatest poems were Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall, whose poetry was less the blossom of fine writing than the fruit of earnest action, and yet with whom the blossom and the fruit seemed at the same time to cluster on the bough—to his endeavors in the cause of education and their success, to the accusations brought against him while living and his entire exculpation by his peers, to his versatile talents and many virtues, and concluded by exhorting his hearers to support and sustain the good work which Bishop Doane had laid down his life in supporting and sustaining.

At 9 A. M. this morning the members of the Convention reassembled in St. Mary's Church, and joined in religious exercises, after which they proceeded to the chapel, and the Convention was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock. The chapel is small and inconvenient; as many ladies as could find places in the galleries were stowed away in them, and the delegates occupied the body of the house—many of them compelled to stand up.

Cortlandt Parker, Esq., of Newark, presented the report of the Committee appointed yesterday to consider what measures should be taken to express suitably the sentiment of the Convention with regard to the death of Bishop Doane, and reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That as becomes Christian men and members of Christ's Church, we do bow in humble submission under this chastisement of our Heavenly Father's hand; and both as a people and in our individual approaches to the throne of grace, do beseech Him to sanctify to us and to the Church of His love, this His fatherly correction.

2. *Resolved*, That the remarkable mental and moral characteristics of Bishop Doane his untiring, self sacrificing and intense devotion of himself, soul, body and spirit to the cause to which he consecrated his life, and his eminence as a poet an orator and a divine, have identified his name with the history of the Church and the country, and highly distinguished the State of his birth; and that it is fit that his diocese should take measures to erect some monument to his memory, worthy to perpetuate his fame.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed by this Convention whose duty it shall be, without delay, either solely in behalf of this Convention or in connection with any who may desire to share the honor, and having due regard to the wishes of his family, to carry out the above resolution.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby express to the family of Bishop Doane, our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and our earnest prayers that God will give them consolation and support here, and in His good time grant to them a blessed reunion with their departed head, where sorrow and sighing shall be no more.

Mr. Parker said that it was due to the memory of the deceased that he should say that, although he had in many things opposed Bishop Doane while living, now that he was gone, he (Mr. Parker) buried in the grave the past. He should always esteem his memory as that of an honest man, and no one sympathized more deeply with those who loved the late Bishop. He related an incident in the life of Bishop Doane illustrating his delicacy and tenderness, demonstrated when he, in the presence of the speaker, had kindly endeavored to assuage the grief of a bereaved father for the short comings of his son. No one could express so kindly a difference of opinion. All would unite in saying that he was a great man, a man of indomitable energy and industry; and had his sphere been larger, he would have achieved a fame even greater than that which lived after him.

The Rev. Messrs. S. A. Clark, of Elizabethtown, R. B. Duane, of Trenton, and W. D. Hanson, of Princeton, and a layman from the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, who are said to have been opposed to the late Bishop while living, arose successively and asked to be excused from voting on these resolutions.

On motion, they were excused, but not unanimously. The resolutions were then carried, all the rest of the delegates voting in their favor.

It was proposed to continue the same Committee, and refer to it the proposition to erect a monument to Bishop Doane.

Mr. Cortlandt Parker stated that his business engagements would prevent him from serving on this Committee, and he was excused.

The Committee was continued as proposed, and five new members were added to it.

The Standing Committee, as "Trustees of the offerings of the Church," reported that the contributions during the last year amounted to $1,726 38, received from forty-four parishes. Of the offerings, $1,239 50 was appropriated, and all the money received had been expended except $309 13, and this balance was appropriated to pay arrearages. Towards reducing the old debt to missionaries for past services, $303 07 had been paid since the last Convention.

The Rev. John W. Shackleford, of Newark, from the Committee appointed yesterday to consider under what rules and regulations the Convention should proceed to the election of a Bishop, reported that a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity was necessary—the former voting individually and the latter by Churches. The Committee reported a series of rules by which the election should be governed. The Committee proposed that no nominations should be made.

Mr. Rutherford, of Newark, was in favor of permitting nominations to be made.

Mr. Shackleford explained that the provision was made to preserve the dignity of the Church, so that those scenes which were enacted at the election of a Bishop in New-York might not be reenacted in this Diocese.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion Trinity Church, Hightstown, was admitted into the Convention, the Committee on Parishes having found that its papers were correct.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of a Standing Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Boughton, of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, challenged the vote of the Rev. Joshua Smith, on the ground that he was a rector elect, and not instituted.

The Rev. Joshua Smith said he was a rector elect and was a Missionary. As he occupied a somewhat doubtful position in relation to this matter he would beg leave to withdraw without voting.

Several gentlemen opposed this.

Judge Carpenter claimed that Mr. Smith by not accepting the position of rector to which he had been elected, was still a Missionary in the vacant parish of St. Philip's Church, Newark, and that as a Missionary in a vacant parish he was entitled to a vote.

The discussion was continued for some time, and then the vote was taken by orders—that is the Clergy voting by themselves and the Laity by themselves. Those of the Clergy voting in the affirmative for sustaining the challenge were low churchmen 15 and those voting in the negative high churchmen (35.) The vote of the Churches stood 25 yeas and 34 nays. Three Churches were divided, an equal number of their delegates sustaining each side of the question, and their vote was, therefore, not counted. It was accordingly declared that the challenge was not sustained. The election then proceeded. The following gentlemen were elected clerical members of the Standing Committee: The Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D.D.; the Rev. James A. Williams, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, and the Rev. R. N. Merritt.

The following lay members of the Standing Committee were elected: J. C. Garthwaite, E. B. D. Ogden, Daniel Babbit, and A. Browning.

The Convention now proceeded to the most important business before it—the election of a Bishop in place of the late Bishop Doane. The Rev. John Kelly and the Rev. Philip H Gray were appointed tellers for the clergy, and Robert Hamilton and the Rev. Thomas F. Billock were appointed tellers for the laity.

It was now 2 P. M., and a motion to adjourn till 4½ o'clock was made and lost.

The Rev. Dr. Stubbs solemnly reminded the Convention that they were about to engage in a work upon which depended not only the temporal prosperity of the Church of God, but the safety of immortal souls. He proposed that they unite in singing a psalm and invoke the blessing of God upon that which they were about to do.

The suggestion was acted upon. The Convention arose and united in singing portions of the sixty first psalm. A few moments were spent in silent prayer, the collect was said, and then the election proceeded.

The clergy voted first, each depositing his ballot as his name was called.

On the first ballot there were fifty-two votes of the clergy cast, of which the Rev. Milo Mahan, D. D., of the Theological Seminary in New-York, received 21; the Rev. Henry J. Morton, of Philadelphia, 13; the Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., of Philadelphia, 5; the Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn.; 5, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, of Burlington, N. J., 3; the Rev. John I. Tucker 1; and the Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, of Minnesota, 1. There were 63 votes of the laity cast, of which the Rev. Dr. Mahan received 21, the Rev. Dr. Morton 16, the Rev. Dr. Odenheimer 13, the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn 2, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman 6, the Rev. Mr. Patterson 2; and there were 2 blank votes, and the delegation from one Church was divided, so that its vote went for nothing.

The successful candidate must receive 27 votes of the clergy and 32 of the laity.

As soon as the vote was announced the Convention adjourned to 4½ P. M.

During the recess, the news that one ballot for Bishop had been had flew speedily over the town, and when the afternoon session commenced, the little chapel was even more crowded, if possible, than it was in the morning. The balloting was resumed as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

	Clergy.	Laity.
Mahan	23	21
Morton	15	18
Odenheimer	6	11
Littlejohn	4	3
Hoffman	2	6
Dix	—	1
Rev. Dr. Cleaveland Cox	—	1
Divided	—	2
Blank	1	—
Number of votes cast	51	63

THIRD BALLOT.

Mahan	24	22
Morton	16	18
Odenheimer	4	10
Littlejohn	4	9
Hoffman	1	2
Tucker	1	—
Cox	—	1
Blank	1	2
Number of votes cast	51	64

FOURTH BALLOT.

Mahan	23	20
Morton	15	11
Odenheimer	5	9
Littlejohn	5	20
Hoffman	2	2
Blank	1	2
Number of votes cast	51	64

At 7 P. M. the Convention proceeded to vote for the fifth time. There was no change of consequence.

SIXTH BALLOT.

	Clergy.	Laity.
Mahan	22	21
Littlejohn	23	36
Odenheimer	3	6
Hoffman	2	1

Adjourned until 9 P. M.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	20
Littlejohn	20	34
Odenheimer	1	7
Hoffman	1	2
Norris	2	—
Divided	7	1

Mahan elected by the clergy, Littlejohn elected by the laity.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Mahan	29	23
Littlejohn	21	33
Hoffman	1	7
Divided	—	1

Same result.

NINTH BALLOT.

Mahan	30	20
Littlejohn	20	32
Tucker	1	—
Odenheimer	—	7
Dix	—	1
Divided	—	2

Same result.

TENTH BALLOT.

Mahan	20	21
Littlejohn	19	31
Coit	9	—
Tucker	1	—
Odenheimer	—	6
Hoffman	—	2
Paterson	—	1

Mahan elected by the Clergy. No election by the Laity.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Academy of Music.

"Il Poliuto" will be played here to-night for the second time. Its production on Wednesday was so complete a success that there can hardly be a doubt of the attention of the public to its second representation. For hearing the great artists of Mr. STRAKOSCH's company there can hardly be a better opportunity. *Paolina* is one of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI's best characters; the music suits her voice excellently. BRIGNOLI has never been heard to such advantage; his singing in *Polyutus* is superb. AMODIO contributes in a large degree to the general completeness of the cast, and the chorus and orchestra are admirable. So complete a work has seldom been played in New-York, and we hope, for the sake of all that is enterprising in art, Mr. STRAKOSCH will meet with the reward he deserves.

DR. WARD'S OPERA.—An opera written by Dr. WARD and played some months ago at the house of the composer, will be repeated at the Metropolitan Theatre, on the 2d and 3d of June, in aid of the Mount Vernon Association. Messrs. LAFARGE have tendered the ladies of the Association the building free of rent. This is a good beginning; let us hope that the public will be equally generous to the cause.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day Nos. 20—45.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Notice.

O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Children's Needs! Children's Needs!—Children will be imprudent, will get sick—must be cured. There are two ways to do it. One is coax, wheedle, deceive, scold, whip and choke them with sickening and poisonous drugs, and then suffer for weeks (if at all) getting up from the evil effects of it. Or, you can give them Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Sugar Pills, and cure them mildly, pleasantly, safely, and promptly, saving them all the scolding, deceit and cruelty usually practiced. Which is wise? For teething, colic and crying of infants; for worms and their consequences; for diarrhœa, and the dreaded cholera infantum; for dysentery and its often fatal result; for fevers of children; for croup as well as coughs and colds, and numerous other ailments of children, a case of Humphrey's Specifics are infallible. One to five dollars invested in these Specifics will prove a saving of comfort and feelings, as well as money and health.

New Hat Company—Having associated with them one of the oldest manufacturers in the United States, are now prepared to offer to the public their Summer style of fine fashionable white, drab and blue pearl cassimere hats for $3, warranted the same as sold elsewhere in the City for $4. Also, have constantly on hand, hats, caps and straw goods of every variety and description, at 50 per cent. lower than any other establishment in this City. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. One price and no deviation.

4,000 Black Alpaca Coats,

From $1 50 to $5 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

The Magnificent Mirrors made at our Factory for the PALACE OF COUNT SANTOVENIA, AT HAVANA, can be seen at our store for a few days only.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome st.

$1 Linen Dusters,

At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE.

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

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Ladies' Splendid Gaiters With and Without Heels, at 1s. to 2s. charming slippers 6s. to 14s. For lovely boots and shoes for children, ladies remember MILLER & CO'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

MANVEL—GRAHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of Greenwich, Conn., Mr. CYRUS MANVEL, of New-York, to Miss ELIZA A. GRAHAM, of Greenwich.

HANSEN—DORRIAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. James Boyce, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. NICHOLAS L. HANSEN to Miss MARY JANE T. DORRIAN, daughter of William Dorrian, Esq., all of this City.

BLEASBY—VANDENBERGH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, EDMUND BUCKLEY BLEASBY to ANTOINETTE, youngest daughter of James Vandenbergh, Esq., all of this City.

CUSHMAN—RENNIE.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, at All Saints Church, by the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, T. ALBERT CUSHMAN to JULIA A., daughter of Thos. W. Rennie, Esq., all of New-York.

PIKE—MONROE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 24, at the Brick Church, corner of 37th st. and 5th av., by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. FREDERICK R. PIKE to Miss EMMA JEANETTE, daughter of Philip J. Monroe, Esq., all of this City.

VAN KLEECK—LEEDS.—On Wednesday evening, May 25, by the Rev. S. P. Leeds, WILLIAM H. VAN KLEECK to MARY INGERSOLL, daughter of Samuel Leeds.

CRANE—COOKE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 26, by the Rev. O. W. Briggs, Mr. WILLIAM H. CRANE of New-York, to Miss REBECCA COOKE of the former place.

OLIVER—MILES.—At Amherst, Mass., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. E. S. Dwight, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., of the Central Presbyterian Church, New-York, JOHN OLIVER, New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH A. MILES, of Amherst.

STAGG—KELLETT.—At New Orleans, on Friday, April 20, by the Rev. O. Goodrich, JOHN P. STAGG to ANNIE H., daughter of Robert Kellett, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, ROBERT EDWARDS in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services from the Oliver-st. Baptist Church this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of his grandsons, Robert, Jr., Richard T. and William Edwards, also the members and congregations of the McDougal and Oliver sts. Churches are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOBBS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, suddenly, FRANCIS HOBBS in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, those of his sons, F. B. Hobbs, and of his son-in law, H. T. Skelding, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of H. Worcester, No. 33 Irving place, on Sunday May 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOZBAR.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, of affection of the lungs WILLIE, youngest son of Wm. A. and Ellen S. Bozbar, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 35 Bedford-st., this (Friday) afternoon, May 27, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BLEECKER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 26, FANNIE, youngest daughter of George E. and Lucretia A. Bleecker, aged 2 years 6 months and 6 days.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Friday,) May 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Hampden-st., fourth house north of Lafayette-av.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Thursday, May 26, suddenly, CARRIE, only daughter of Alexander and Mary Woodruff.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 101 Bedford-st.

TARGEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 25, MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late John Targee.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Peter B. Bonnett, No. 6 East 12th st., this day, (Friday,) May 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TROWBRIDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 25, HENRY TROWBRIDGE, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 Gramercy Park, 20th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DYCKMAN.—On Wednesday, May 25, REBECCA DYCKMAN, daughter of William N. and Rebecca Dyckman, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the family residence in Yonkers, Westchester County, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHANFRAU.—At Yonkers on Wednesday, May 25, HENRY TRENCHARD CHANFRAU, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Ashburton and Veneyard avs., Yonkers, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, May 28. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

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Best Mineral Waters in the world on draught at the natural temperature, at the

SPA,
No. 633 Broadway.
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS are to all Acute Malarious Infections, Inflammatory and Congestive Diseases, what the Resolvent is to Chronic, Scrofulous and Constitutional Maladies. For all classes of Fevers, Small-Pox, Measles, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, all Pains, Aches and Infirmities that afflict mankind, these remedies will quickly and forever cure.

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We not only guarantee every one the right to use these Machines, but that they will do the best of work that can be done on any Sewing Machine.

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Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
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THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, "as recently improved, are the most popular Machine for family use ever introduced." Price $30 to $50.

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They are not "family jars," although the use of them in the house would have a chilling effect, but they are designed for stores, counting-houses, manufactories. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-Slip.

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ACADIA; OR, A MONTH WITH THE BLUE NOSES. By Fred. S. Cozzens. 1 vol., cloth. $1.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

PLAIN AND PLEASANT TALK ABOUT FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher. 1 vol., cloth. $1 25.

III.
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THE SMITH O'BRIEN DEMONSTRATION.—By order of the Committee, the steamer *Hero*, Captain J. W. Hancock, will convey parties down the Bay on Saturday, 28th, leaving foot of Robinson-st at 11 o'clock, and Pier No. 1, North River, at 11½ o'clock. Passage 50 cents the round trip.

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HEADS AND TAILS FOR THE WISE AND WAGGISH.
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$100,000 WORTH
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SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 50 EACH.
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Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, $2 per 100.
English Silk Neck-Ties, New Styles, 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.

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30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
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Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

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Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
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Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are such death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

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DR. J. BOVEE DODS WOULD INFORM his friends throughout the United States and British Provinces, that he has taken a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, and opened a Medical Office, at NOS. 649 AND 651 BROADWAY, New-York, and is now ready to examine patients and prescribe vegetable remedies, in connection with his IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, for those various chronic diseases considered by physicians as incurable.

Dr. DODS' immense and well-known success in restoring the sick to health, he owes in a great measure to the faculty he possesses of accurately ascertaining the nature of the disease and its curability. If he cannot cure, he will not take the case, and thus save the patient the expense of trying an experiment. His mode of practice is new and decidedly efficacious.

His charge for an examination and prescription is $10, giving the patient directions how to treat his own case for at least one month. After this, each visit to his office, for examination, prescription or advice, will be only $1, till cured.

Being now permanently located, let the afflicted of both sexes give him a call. Office hours from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL
WINE
BITTERS.

These Bitters, as an alterative, tonic, strengthening and curative agent, are superior to any other remedy ever yet offered to the world. They renovate and enrich the blood, cure consumption, palpitation of heart, and are excellent for an inactive liver and a weak stomach. In female complaints they cannot be surpassed, and are delicious to the taste. They not only cure, but prevent disease. All well persons should take them in Summer months, so as to retain their health, particularly in Southern climates, where fevers rage.

These WINE BITTERS, destined to become the wonder of the age, are manufactured by Dr. DODS only, and put up in beautiful quart bottles, with his name blown in the glass.

And are for sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD,
Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, N. Y., sole proprietor.

Price $1 50 per single bottle. A liberal discount made to druggists. All orders from a distance promptly supplied.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.

This remedy is reliable: contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence, and the Eastern States. J. W. CURTIS & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 527 Greenwich st.; John Jones No. 732 Houston st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn. P. Sellers, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents.

And all Druggists.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25, 1859.—THE REGATTA of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on THURSDAY, 2d June next.

The steamboat JOSEPHINE, furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of members and their ladies, will leave the foot of Moston st. at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER,
CHAS. H. HASWELL,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
Regatta Committee.

THE CHINESE EXTRACT OF SILK, Is the richest hair dressing in the world for beautifying the hair, and the most delicately perfumed. The use of this article imparts a dark and silky appearance to the hair, and the splendor elicited is unsurpassed by any other application. It has no equal. For sale by DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No 69 Beekman-st., and JOHN AITKEN, No. 208 Hudson-st. H. H. BURRINGTON, general agent, Providence, R. I.

J. W. CLARK HAS REMOVED HIS CARVING and store fitting up establishment from No. 244 Canal and No. 50 Horatio-st. to No. 627 Hudson-st., where, under the firm of CLARK & GRIFFIN, all orders will be received and promptly executed.

THE TREASURER OF THE MERCANTILE Library Association, gratefully acknowledges the receipt, through Messrs. J. O. Baker & Co., of this City, of $50, "for the Library" from "A Friend" in Liverpool. CHAS. E. KING SHERMAN, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC BALOON BOAT—BUILT for Messrs. LaMountain & Gager, together with over 100 Pleasure, Ship and Sail Boats, of all varieties, will be exhibited gratis this day at O. R. INGERSOLL'S American Boat Bazaar, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO FOUR-STORY tenant brick houses thereon, No. 38 Cornelia-st., in the City of New York; the lot 30 feet by 92 feet 4 inches. Five lots between the 4th and 5th avs., adjoining each other, three of them on the south side of 109th st., and two of them on the north side of 108th-st.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Five lots adjoining each other on the north side of 116th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs.; each lot 25 by 100 ft. Six lots, adjoining each other, at Harlem, on the south side of 117th st., between the 3d and 4th avs.; 25 by 100 feet; and 4 lots, 25 by 100 ft., adjoining each other, on the south side of 121st st. Also, a plot of land, of about 6 acres, at Newark in New Jersey, fronting on the railroad and eligibly situated. Also, a tract of land on Sanybel Island, in Florida, comprising several thousand acres. F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

A FORTUNE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF BENEDICT, on the Patuxent River, Charles County, Md., is one of the greatest openings and demand for a lumber-yard, a good store, a restaurant, a coarse shoemaker and tanner. To an honest man of energy, in either or all the above occupations, in said place, a fortune can be realized; and nearly an acre of land, with four new houses, and a part of an old warehouse, which pay an annual rent of $150, can be purchased from the subscriber for the purpose. Address ALFRED W. GARDINER, Bryantown, Charles County, Md.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &c.—For sale, premises No. 318 12th-st., near Avenue C, being four lots of ground with buildings thereon, well adapted to any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill; steam engine and boilers ready for work on the premises. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 67 3d-st., near 2d-av.; lot 20 feet by half the block; house three stories, with inclosed piazzas, gas fixtures throughout, hot and cold water, bath, two water-closets, and connection with sewer; it is adjacent to several railroad and omnibus routes, and is in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE cottage, with gas and fixtures, tea room and dumb waiter, No. 102 Ryerson, near Myrtle av. Also, No. 319 State-st., two story attic and basement brick, high-stoop, gas in, and water will be introduced. Possession at once and terms easy. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine st. and Wall st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

A SPLENDID BUILDING SITE—ABOUT four acres, studded with trees, on an avenue, about eight miles from Madison square. Also, ten lots in Brooklyn, (fronts on two streets,) for sale or will be exchanged for a house in the City, worth $8,000 to $11,000. J. K. O'KEEFFE, No. 15 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 110 West 44th-st., 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; Lot 98 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures in the same can be purchased of the occupant. Price $8,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses, well located on 2d av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 55th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER— two lots, corner of 5th-av. and 41st-st., 56 by 93 feet; will be divided into 18 feet lots if wanted. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROSPECTS for retail, the premises No. 219 Bleecker-st., being part of the northeast corner of Carmine. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 734 Greenwich st. It is now being put in complete repair, and will be painted two coats inside, also the front and blinds; it has gas and water introduced and bath room. Rent $550 and water tax. Apply to DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED, 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 113 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has the improvements and gas fixtures; contains 14 rooms. May be had for one or more years. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Rent $650 per annum. Apply at 30 6th-av.

TO LET—75x75, OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE, first floor and basement of new building, separate or together, basement for bottling, provision, lager-bier; first floor, finest room in the City; third floor, headquarters of National Guard. Call and see it. Key at No. 10 4th-av. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of fine rooms with bath, Croton water &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—RENT ABOUT $700—THE 3 STORY, high-basement, brown-stone front house in East 41st-st., third door west of Lexington-av. Bath furnace, gas, &c. Inquire within, or of B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—To let for the Summer season or until 1st November, an extra-sized house on 5th-av., near 14th-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of house No. 265 Madison-st., near Clinton, front room, back room and bedroom, with pantries, gas and water; house in good order, handsome yard and good neighborhood. Possession immediately.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University place, designed for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HALL, ONE hundred feet long by thirty-six feet wide, in upper part of Opera Livery Stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR AND a part of the third, in a house having all the usual improvements. Will be rented cheap. Apply on the premises, No. 247 West 24th-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

LOFTS TO LET.—SPLENDID LOFTS TO LET at No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

FARMS FOR SALE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Madison, Morris County, N. J., a very beautiful farm of 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation; abounds in all kinds of fruit, good house and out-buildings, ice house, &c., good garden, fine lawn and shade trees around the house; within ten minutes' walk from the dépôt. Will be sold for a fair price; possession immediately; or would be exchanged for City or Brooklyn property that is not incumbered. This is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of possessing a very beautiful country place. Several other good farms, from 20 up to 341 acres, for sale; also, houses, and lots, and building seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the dépôt.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 103 80 100 acres, 1½ miles from dépôt at Sing Sing, on the Croton-av. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and a choice variety of fruit. It adjoins the land of Mr. Anson Blunt; a fine building site, that overlooks the Hudson and the adjacent country. Also, a small place, containing 12 acres, variety of fruit, good buildings, &c., &c. Also, for sale or to let, a country seat, 7 acres; good house and carriage-house; 10 minutes' drive from dépôt. Apply to ABRAM HYATT, Sing Sing, N. Y., or to STEPHEN HYATT, firm of Hows, Hyatt & Co., College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING 147 acres of choice land, situated 2½ miles northwest of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., in a beautiful and healthy location. Will sell 60 or 70 acres, with buildings and orchards, or the whole, with crop, stock and farming implements, at a great sacrifice and on very easy terms. Possession given at any time. Apply at No. 392 Washington-st., where the owner can be seen, or to GEORGE GUY, Bedford farm, Newburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' dépôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SMALL FARM at Hempstead, 2½ miles from the dépôt, containing about 22 acres of first-rate land, new house and barn all in good order; price $2,500; terms easy. Apply to P. C. BARNUM, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for decoration painting. Frames on hand and made to order. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ⅜ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER has a City property worth $30,000, subject to four years' lease, at $2,000 per annum, on which is a permanent mortgage of $12,000, at 6 per cent. There is no better location in the City for safe and profitable investment. Also, an English four-story and basement house and lot, in a pleasant street and neighborhood. Price, $13,000 rents for $1,100; incumbrance, $7,500, of which $5,500 can remain. Either or both of the above will be exchanged equitably for a country place, convenient to the City. Address, with description of property and price, Box No. 4,685 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON STATEN Island, 4 miles from either ferry; house large and commodious, containing 17 rooms and bath-room; location healthy, on high ground, with a view unsurpassed on the Island; pleasure grounds and garden extension, and stocked with every variety of Fruit trees and grapes. Out buildings new and in good repair; ice-house filled. Rent $600 per annum unfurnished, or $800 if furnished. Possession to be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to Fr. MEISSNER, No. 48 Beaver-st.

RAVENSWOOD.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class residence at Ravenswood. House is 60x45 feet, two-story, finished attic and basement, with cupola, having all the modern improvements—furnace, range, gas pipes, bathing, carriage-house and stable; the best in Ravenswood; salt water bath-house, grounds beautifully set in flowers, fruits, &c.; vegetable ground equal to 48 lots, and water right. Also, lot adjoining, containing 45 lots, for sale. Address Box No. 3,587 Post-office, or call at Room No. 29 Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—50 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 138 Front-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET, AT NEWARK, N. J.—ONLY THIRTY minutes from New-York; a fine 2½ story cottage, with two-story extension, situated on Broad-st., near Chestnut st. Dépôt; five lots of ground attached to house; stocked with shade trees, shrubbery, vegetables, and a variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition; fine well of water; stable on the rear; location pleasant; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from dépôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from dépôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished, on Fordham Heights, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York, half a mile from railroad and steamboat; fine house, with modern improvements and out-buildings, with three acres of land, highly improved; will be rented low. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SMALL PLAIN COTTAGE, SITUATED in a neighborhood remarkable for its beauty, healthfulness and convenience to the City. House new; one minute's walk from Summit Dépôt, Morristown Railroad, and twenty miles from town. Rent only $150. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR LET—A PLEASANT and genteel house, in good order, with a good stable, and about ¾ of an acre of garden, with fruit-trees, in the village of West Farms. Terms easy to a purchaser, or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—TO persons desiring a house for the Summer this would offer superior attractions, being pleasantly situated, and convenient of access to New-York both by railroad and steamboat; about 22 miles from New York. For particulars, inquire of T. B. MARSH, No. 37 Park-place, or of J. R. KINSEY, near the premises, Woodbridge, N. J.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $450. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, (CHEAP,) near the dépôt, a neat residence with one acre of ground; house has 12 rooms, furnace, range, &c.; fine garden and a great variety of fruits, strawberries, grapes, peaches, pears, &c. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—A commodious brick cottage, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to ferries, together with two acres of ornamental grounds. The house commands an extensive view. Spring water in the house and stable. Inquire of R. N. HAVENS, 17 Nassau st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTTAGE, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEBECK village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the dépôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON STATEN ISLAND, for the season, Forest Cottage, the beautiful residence of the Rev. Dr. Winslow; no situation is more desirable for health, extensive views, or comfort in retirement. Inquire at No. 86 Warren-st., or on the premises on the Serpentine Road.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 26 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, 11½ miles from Jersey City, on the line of the Erie Railroad, and 8 minutes walk from dépôt, for $125. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE WITHIN TWO HOURS of Wall-st., for a small family; it must not be near salt water, and have garden and shade trees around it. Address, with particulars, C. A. V., Box 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET— A small, neat cottage, near the Railroad Station, containing five rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad trains eight times a day; rent $250. Apply to Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR RENT—WITHIN 1½ MILES OF MORRISTOWN, for the Summer or for the year, a good house, 9 rooms, barn, stable and outhouse, ice-house, garden and fruit, and five acres of land in good condition. Rent $250 per year. Inquire of J. J. SCOFIELD, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats, farms and village residences, situated on the Harlem River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 86 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th-st. and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS WOULD like to take the charge of a house during the absence of the family. References unexceptionable. Address F. R. S., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF DURING the summer, by a man and his wife without family. Best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 358 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Dépôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, and their families, can be accommodated with good board at a farm-house, pleasantly situated, healthy location, good rooms, beautiful rides, good bathing, &c.; also, accommodations for horses, carriages, servants, &c., at the subscriber's, at Mattinicock, near Glen Cove, L. I. JOSEPH U. VALENTINE.

References—T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York; William Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st., New-York; Cornelius M. Coon, No. 17 Madison-square, North, New-York; Isaac B. Lewis, No. 24 South-st., New-York; Augustus G. Somarindyck, Captain of steamer *Croton*; E. J. Hendrickson, Glen Cove, Express on steamer *Croton*.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, having been repainted throughout and partially refurnished, is now ready for the reception of guests. First-class steamboats ply regularly between New-York and the Neptune House wharf, leaving the City at three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the hotel at half-past seven and half-past eight in the morning. The New-Haven Railroad trains run almost hourly to the village of New-Rochelle, where vehicles are always in readiness to convey passengers to the hotel. JAMES WILLIS, Proprietor.

Communications may be addressed to the care of Messrs. Wilsons, Midgley & Jennings, No. 500 Broadway, or to the Proprietor, New-Rochelle.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The house is located on the west side of the Orange Valley, and being but one hour by railroad from the City makes it a very desirable resort for families and business men. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10 and 6:40 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—One or two small families can be accommodated with board in a new and pleasant house; this affords an opportunity not often met with, for any party wishing to pay a fair compensation to make an agreeable arrangement for the Summer. For particulars, reference is permitted to Geo. L. Brown, No. 11 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, AT PORT RICHMOND.—Families and gentlemen can obtain delightful rooms on very advantageous terms; fine water view, and only two minutes' walk from steamboat landing, which runs hourly from Whitehall. Dinner at 6½. For reference, apply at No. 74 Wall-st. HENRY F. KERR.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This desirable Summer residence is now open for the season; parties wishing to secure rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day from Pier No. 2 North River, by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*. JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOTEL at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE LARGE ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family for the Summer. The location is very pleasant and healthy. Salt water bathing, fishing, &c.; churches and schools near; one and a half hours' ride from the City by New Haven Railroad. For particulars, address A. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

CROWEN HOUSE.—HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON.—This favorite establishment is now open for the reception of families or single gentlemen. Application may be made to J. N. BOLLES, firm of Conant & Bolles, No. 264 Broadway, or of the subscriber on the premises. MRS. S. H. ROBINSON.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family, in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information, apply to H. K. CORNING, No. 53 10th-st., New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE Summer months in the pleasant village of Fishkill, with good accommodations for carriages and horses. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family will accommodate several boarders, (without servants;) very pleasant rooms; location in the village, near railroad dépôt and stage lines. Address M. B., Orange Post-office.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAM RUTKAY will take a select number of boarders during her school vacation, (from end of June.) References: J. B. Kitching, No. 164 Duane-st., and Wm. B. Davidson, President-st., three doors from Fulton st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE families can procure board for the season, at Mount Pleasant, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, at the residence of W. JONES. Good fishing, boating, bathing, carriages, &c.; situation unsurpassed.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED for five or six persons in a plain farm-house 24 miles from the City, one hour's ride by railway. The proprietor may be consulted this day at the Chatham-square Post-office from 4 to 5 o'clock.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, near Newburgh. A family of five or six persons can be accommodated at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park; no other boarders. Inquire of C. H. RING, No. 178 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR a family, within easy access of the City. Address, stating location, mode of access, terms and all other particulars, to N. T. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT NORTH ORANGE.—A PRIVATE family would accommodate a limited number of persons. Location near mountain and dépôt. Address, for one week, J. O. S., Box No. 92 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour from the City, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. Address Box No. 568 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, WITHIN an hour's ride of New-York, for a gentleman and his wife, four children, and two servants, for whom three rooms will be required. An engagement will be made for two or three months from the middle of June. Address Box No. 2 619 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW sells

TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,

Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,

No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice-creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,

O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.

And the patentee,

MICHAEL PHELAN,

Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a few single gentlemen can find superior accommodations for boarding at No. 5 West 24th-st., in the immediate vicinity of Madison Park. Any one intending to remain in town during the Summer will find the rooms large and airy, and the location particularly desirable. Terms will be reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, VERY COMFORTABLE rooms on second and third floors, with good board, suitable for married or single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on moderate terms. Apply at No. 79 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the dépôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at Dr. SHEPARD'S establishment, No. 54 Morton-st., English basement house, between Hudson and Bleecker. Location quiet and very desirable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, can be had with partial board at No. 74 McDougal-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY STRICTLY PRIVATE having a suite of rooms on the second floor, is desirous of letting them, with board, to an aged couple or more, who are willing to pay liberally and can appreciate all the comforts, respect and affection that is due to elderly people. Address W. P., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, suitable for a few gentlemen, or a small family, may be obtained at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., in a delightful location, near the Wall-st. Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A BACK PARLOR and two good bedrooms to let at No. 9 Liberty-st., with or without partial board; quiet location; five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room on second floor to let with board, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton ferries.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET AN ELEGANT Parlor, furnished or unfurnished, or a pleasant suite of rooms; an excellent locality for a physician, family, or single gentlemen, with board. House has all modern improvements, closets, pantries, &c. Apply at No. 320 4th-st., 2d block west of Broadway. Good reference given and required.

NO. 281 HUDSON-STREET.—BOARDING.— Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or single, with board or without. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangement. 8th-av. cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

FOR A PHYSICIAN OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL MAN.—To let, with or without board, the large reception room in an English basement house, brown stone front. Also other rooms to let, with or without board. Apply on the premises, No. 62 East 38th-st., near 4th-av.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A pleasant furnished room without board in a respectable and quiet private family. Location from 8th to 16th sts., between Broadway and 2d av. Address F. SMITH, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.— Board for single gentlemen and families; a suite of rooms on second floor with spacious closets; very desirable as a Summer residence; back parlor on first floor, furnished or unfurnished.

A SMALL AND TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, with board for gentlemen, can be had in the fine house, convenient to Broadway and Bowery, No. 401 4th-st. Genteel parties will find the comforts and abundance of home on reasonable terms. Dinner, 6 to 7.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE OR IN SUITES with or without board, can be obtained at moderate rates, at No. 85 East 31st-st. Best references given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only. The rooms are large, pleasant and well-furnished. Apply at No. 24 East Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD, in a small private family, by an elderly lady. Address with terms and full particulars, S. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

GOOD BOARD, AT MODERATE PRICES, may be obtained at Mrs. WINE'S Water Cure House, No. 47 Bond-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren st., Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is, consequently, compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business; four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE CHARTER OF A well-paying turnpike road and 500 acres of good land, partly cultivated; orchard containing over 300 fruit trees; stream runs through the place, on which are several mill sites; excellent location for store or public house; first-rate market for lumber and agricultural products; situated within 19 miles of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Apply to A. D. ATKINSON, 230 Greenwich-st.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH this amount in cash, in a successful patent medicine business, which has been thoroughly established several years in this country and Europe. Want of capital is not the reason for taking a partner. That this is the best chance for investment ever offered will be shown upon investigation. Address, for two days, O. P. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—A local agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States (except New-York City) and Canada, to engage in a respectable and honorable business, by which the above profits may certainly be realized. For full particulars, address (including stamp for "return postage") Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOMELY and costly fitted with a full and fine stock of goods, doing a good and increasing business, and in a good neighborhood for a physician. For particulars apply to W. H. HALL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., or 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

PAINT STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED 19 years, in the heart of the City, near Broadway; stock, tools, &c.; no rent for the store. The owner being an invalid, will sell at a great sacrifice; a chance seldom offered. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A PORTER HOUSE, OPPOSITE ONE of the principal Ferry houses on West st., doing a fine business, cheap for cash. Good reasons given for selling. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

A MAN HAVING FROM $1,000 TO $1,200 in ready cash can purchase an old and well-established business, established for the last 20 years, on a leading avenue, now making money. C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—BETWEEN $800 AND $1,000, in large bills, on 19th or 20th inst., in or between this and an adjoining city. If found a handsome reward will be paid for the recovery of it. If stolen, the crack or sneak will oblige by stating when and how he got it. Address W., Box No. 425 New-York Post office.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, IN NEW-York or Williamsburgh, a cameo brooch set with pearls. The above reward will be paid if left at No. 7 Burling-slip, New-York, or at COOPER'S Glue Factory, Williamsburgh.

LOST—YESTERDAY, MAY 25, A PURPLE KID port-monnaie, containing about $25 in bills of the Bank of Commonwealth. It was lost between Laurens and Varick sts., in Canal-st. A liberal reward will be paid for the same at No. 84 Front st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALL HUNGARIANS OF THE CITY OF New-York and vicinity are hereby invited to appear, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Lecture Room, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

CALIFORNIA STATUTES 1859.

I have received the Session Laws of California for 1859. CHARLES NETTLETON, Commissioner for California and other States, No. 62 Wall-st., first floor.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION of copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of Haight & Hudson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JACOB R. HUDSON, at the old stand, and he alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. Signed,

ALFRED HAIGHT,

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1859. JACOB R. HUDSON.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TO TEACHERS, HOTEL KEEPERS AND CAPITALISTS.

That splendid property in Flushing, Long Island, known as

ST. THOMAS' HALL,

And lately occupied as a flourishing Female College, under the supervision of Rev. William H. Gilder, A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Wednesday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, M. It consists of the extensive College buildings, President's house, Professors' colleges, and the elegantly ornamented grounds, in the most beautiful part of the village, only 3 minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, and 40 minutes from Fulton Market Slip, and 30 minutes from the 34th st. ferry, New-York. For an extensive seminary, Summer boarding house, or first-class hotel, the situation is unrivaled. The sale will be peremptory. For maps, engraved views of the hall, and a full description of the property, with terms of sale, &c. Apply to A. H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.

HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION. RICHARD KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 153 Broadway.

A large assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting of guns, pistols, pocket, table and dessert cutlery, bowie knives and daggers, scissors, razors, chisels, gimblets, hatchets, augurs, shovels, spades, &c.

300,000 damaged percussion caps.

FANCY GOODS.

Comprising accordeons, porte-monnaies, money-bags, work-boxes, cigar-cases, snuff-boxes, hair brushes, combs, &c. Also, an invoice of plated castors, pitchers, forks, spoons, mugs, &c.

A. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—J. J. RENNIE will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely:

DRAWING-ROOMS—Rosewood suites, covered in brocade and silk velvet, elegantly carved in fruit and flowers; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors; statuary; marble-top centre, side, and console tables; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, lined with satinwood, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, made by City maker, warranted for two years; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, embroidered lace curtains, rich cornices, Turkish and reclining chairs, lady's secretaire, rosewood bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, superb oil-paintings, English scenery, painted by Northrop; fruit-piece, by Cole; Winter scene, by Coates; elegant pastel, by Bonard; French engravings, bronze clock, statonary—Venus piece, Justice, the Seasons, &c.; Parian marble statuettes and Bisque and French china vases and figures.

DINING-ROOM—Solid oak extension-table, sideboard, arm-chairs, butler's tray and stand, oval mirrors, eight-day clock, Brussels carpet; French china dinner set, 160 pieces; elegantly-decorated tea set, 44 pieces; set of rich cut and engraved glass ware; cake baskets, casters, rich cut bottles, spoons, forks, butter knives, dinner and tea service, table cutlery of the best description, ivory balance handle knives, forks, carver, fork and steel, rich Parian butter dish, Bohemian glass wine and water bottles, preserve and fruit stands, rich cut glass salts, ruby engraved finger bowls, hall rosewood hat stand and chairs, Brussels stair carpet, silver plated rods. BEDROOMS—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany commodes, towel racks, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs, centre and card tables, corner stands, book shelves, French line engraving (Sabbath-day) clocks, mirrors, paintings, mattresses, pailiasses, blankets sheets, counterpanes, carpets. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock in the basement. Competent persons will be in attendance to pack, ship or cart the goods. The auctioneer would call particular attention to this sale, as it is the largest and best assortment offered at auction this season.

A. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

A. ALBURTUS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Friday, at No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., household furniture, pearl-keyed piano-forte, gold frame oil-paintings, pier glass, lace curtains, &c.

This day, at the residence near 6th-av., I will sell the entire contents of the above house, commencing at 10½ o'clock, with the basement and dining-room furniture, by catalogue, part of which is viz: One oak extension dining-table, cane seat chairs, carpet, mirror, shades, sofa, and a large and valuable lot of French China, tea and dinner ware; also silver plated tea, dessert dinner, knives, forks and spoons, cut-glass tumblers, goblets and wines.

PIANO-FORTE—Splendid 7-octave solid pearl-keyed piano, round corners, of rich tone, and warranted by the makers—16 months of guarantee yet to run; attention is particularly called to this instrument; three rich suites of brocatel covered parlor furniture, solid rosewood frames; rich Parian statuettes and vases, lace curtain, gold band shades, rosewood marble-top etagere and corner-stand, with Parian figures; gold frame pier-glass and console, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, tapestry and Brussels carpets, with rugs to match; with several valuable oil-paintings by well known artists.

The chambers have rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rich carved rosewood bureaus and wash-stands, with mirrors and commodes; toilet sets, spring and hair mattresses, and the usual bedding. Catalogues will be ready at 8½ o'clock, when the whole may be examined. Sale without reserve or regard to weather. An express will be on hand to pack, cart or ship, as required.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD STATION.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock noon, 16 valuable building sites, from ¾ to 1 acre in size, or the whole in one or two parcels of 5 7-10 and 8 13-100 acres each, as purchasers may elect situated at Spuyten-Duyvel, and only 12 miles from the City Hall. The property is within ¾ of a mile of the Hudson River Railroad station at Spuyten-Duyvel, and 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. For the convenience of persons visiting the property prior to the sale, a boy will be in attendance on the arrival of each train from the City to direct visitors. The cars leave Chambers st. at 7½ and 10 o'clock A. M., and 1½, 3¾ and 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars and terms of sale apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 26 and 27, at 11 o'clock each day, at their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., embracing a collection from a private source. In this collection may be found the works of Koster, Opden, Hoff, Scheuren, A. Ostade, Koebock, H. G. Ten Cate, Van Buysum, Hoesigh, J. Bergmann, Verpoecken, Dommelsheizen, Backelear Koester, De Munter, G. Metzer Verhoeven, Hamsen, together with a life-size picture of Richard III enticing the youngest child of Edward III, from his mother, Elizabeth, into the Westminster Abbey," painted by the celebrated Dusseldorf painter, L. Toiussaint. This collection is now on exhibition, and can be examined with catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, SATURDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st.,

Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany etagere, rosewood marble top hatstands, mahogany bureaus, marble-top etageres, gilt cornices window curtains, hair mattresses, blankets, rockers, parlor chairs, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, &c. Also, a large lot of carved-oak hall chairs and tables, beautifully carved and of fine workmanship. Also, two rosewood pianos, in good order and beautiful workmanship.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Pair of black horses, 7 years old, about 15½ hands high, stylish drivers, kind and gentle in single and double harness and under the saddle. The largest one may be driven in single harness or under the saddle by a lady or child.

Also, a fine six-seat rockaway, made by one of our best City makers; has been used a short time, and is only sold for want of use.

Also, a set double silver-plated harness, made to order by a good City manufacturer, in good order. To be sold without reserve.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping; fine collection of elegant carpets, oil cloths, &c. Also, a choice lot of wines, liquors, &c.; cigars, office furniture, &c.; kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE IN Brooklyn on FRIDAY, at 1½ P. M., at No. 298 Dean-st., by PEED & COLE, Auctioneers. An assortment of good furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, bedding, China, glass and crockery ware, cutlery, cook-stove, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A LARGE AND PEREMPTORY cash sale of China, Glass and Earthenware, will be sold on FRIDAY, May 27, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 232 Pearl-st. A large and desirable assortment of the above, suitable for retailers, &c. WM. W. SHIRLEY, Salesman.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,

37—MAIDEN LANE—37

Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,

NEW STYLES OF PARIS

SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,

(All black, and with colored borders,)

FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,

(The largest assortment in the United States,)

SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,

BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,

DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,

&c., &c., &c.

Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.

☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,

No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The subscriber respectfully acknowledges that the only fault found with his celebrated PATENT CARPET LINING—that it makes the carpet last too long—is just. He does not hesitate to confess that where his lining is used a carpet will look better at the end of four years than at the end of two years where straw or paper is used. But he does not profess to make anything perfect. No human being can. In view, therefore, of the fact that his PATENT CARPET LINING possesses many undeniable good features, such as the positive protection of carpets from moths and other insects, that it makes the carpet soft to the tread, that it is a muffler of sound, that it is a non-conducter of heat, and adds much to the comfort of a house in Winter and to the health of its inmates, by preventing the cold air from coming up through the seams of the floor. In view of the foregoing and other recommendatory features, the subscriber confidently anticipates a continuance of public patronage, although his Lining does possess the disadvantage of adding fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, oil-cloths and mattings, by protecting them against coming in immediate contact with uneven and badly constructed floors, nails, &c.

The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 62 Warren st., New-York.

J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

PATENT METALLIC FIRE-PROOF WINDOW BLINDS.

Builders and parties about to build are invited to call and examine the above at the office of the Manufacturer's Agents, No. 35 Cedar-st., where orders will be received for same. This article is designed to supersede the wood blind for dwellings, stores, &c., either for outside or inside use. While preserving the qualities of the rolling-slat Venetian blind, they are far more durable, less likely to need repair, cost about the same, and are FIRE-PROOF.

Their admitted superiority over any other Blind in use must commend them to universal favor.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN REMEDY

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

It not only cures Scrofula and all diseases arising from a vitiated or inflamed condition of the blood, but if timely used will carry off in a perfectly natural manner all unhealthy secretions, and prevent the breaking out of those unsightly blotches, sores and pimples, to which persons of scrofulous tendency are all more or less subject.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st., N. Y.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome and the secret cause eradicated by the use of "TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,

No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

And J. ETON,

No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

Having been a great sufferer, and found a cure after many trials and great cost, I am anxious that others so afflicted may benefit by my experience, and for $1 inclosed, will send by post my treatment and prescriptions. LANSING GRAHAM, care of J. Young, 6 6th-av., N. Y.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK,

By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of New-York. He is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic Affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. R. COBBET, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon; a sure guarantee against deception.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC remedy for secret diseases, strictures, and diseases of the organs of generation. This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, effecting a radical cure in a few days. The Antidote is also a perfect preventive, if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable, and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, General Agents. Sold at the drug-stores No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; corner Hudson and Spring sts.; Bowery and Grand-st.; CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 135 4th-av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S Nos. 635 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed; charge, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., may be consulted on all diseases requiring secresy. Twenty-six years exclusively in the above specialty enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No charge made unless cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTANT to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 36 hours.

DR. STOOKEY CURES CANCERS, TUMORS, blood wens, scrofula, sores and all kinds of skin diseases without the knife or loss of blood, at No. 7 New Bowery, near Franklin-square. No charge for consultation. Please call.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby sts., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 3, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS DIXON,

BANKER,

Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.

Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE BY H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st., or No. 294 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) }
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees: and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C Knight, and Peter A Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 420 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. B. CHURCH, Comptroller.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City Treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgage on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., }
New-York, May 24, 1859. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
New-York, May 21, 1859. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
New York, May 18, 1859. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A FINAL AND ONLY DIVIDEND HAS this day been declared on the non-preferred indebtedness of THOMAS S. HAYDEN, payable on demand at the office of H. H. BUTTERWORTH, Assignee, No. 41 Broadway.
New-York, May 21, 1859.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cash.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 422 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

$24.000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE, NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS against JACOB PICARD, Henry W. Vail, Constant Pequiquot, Auguste Pequiquot, William M. Bliss, Charles S Douglass, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsival, T. Esmonde Harper, Elise Magnin, Jaques Guedin, Edward L. Theriat, Paul A. Brez, James A. Husband, Stephen M. Shurtleff, and Lewis Fechenbach (assignee of Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Rochester, Aug. 18 1858.
DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
my6-law6wF Rochester, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendants above named. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City, County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.
WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my13-law6wF* No. 38 Wall st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
apl-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-law-6mF* WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$2 | Deck.....$1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

HARLEM RIVER.—NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, 24th May, the steamer JOSEPHINE WOOSTER, Capt. Wooster, will run daily (Sundays excepted,) from Mr. Morris' dock, Fordham, to Harlem Bridge, touching at High Bridge, Macomb's Dam, (New-York side,) and connecting at Harlem with the steamer to and from New-York. To excursionists and lovers of the picturesque, this affords the first opportunity ever presented of viewing to the best advantage the beautiful scenery of the Harlem, and of sailing under the High Bridge—one of the most magnificent public works of this country. Fare each way 8 cents. The JOSEPHINE WOOSTER connects with steamboat SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN SHORE, leaving Peck-slip hourly.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Ames-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

THE FINE NEW STEAMBOAT NAUSHON, now having her joiner-work nearly completed, will be ready to commence running early in June. Arrangements for excursions may be made for the boat, with or without the barges *Baltimore*, *Jefferson*, *Cedar Hill* and *Washington*, by applying on board, at the foot of Harrison-st., or to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Freight received on board on Friday, at wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

THE STEAMER "ISLAND CITY" LEAVES James slip, DAILY, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted, landing at Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—FOR CHARTER, REASONABLY, the large and commodious steamer COLUMBIA, having State rooms on for families, with barges, by applying to GEORGE F. STANLEY, Agent, foot of Robinson-st., North River.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 50 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer, No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS, OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail, at CROOK & DUFF'S, *Times* Building.

SHIPPING.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $50.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

CLIPPER SHIP "UNCOWAH,"
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRST VESSEL.

The Clipper UNCOWAH is completing her loading at Pier No. 21 East River, and will receive freight till SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst. She was built by Mr. Wm. H. Webb for the California trade, and is the only New-York-built clipper up. SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South st., corner Wall.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

NEW LINE FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st. Freight at 30 cents per foot, or passage, apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South-st.

Freight received on the 25th instant.
This steamship will go no farther than Havana, and will sail from that port direct for New-York on the 7th of June. Days of sailing from this port will be advertised.
No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	23 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $25; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK are requested to be on board THIS (Friday) MORNING by 12 o'clock. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPPER of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper-ship AREY, HENRY WILSON, Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No. 8 East River. The AREY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in city or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
8.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls: at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse: at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo: at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton: at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad: and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:40 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report		$5,188,932 48
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		37,431 67
Total		$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263,724 56	
For Interest	3,781 35	—267,505 91
Total		$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,090 59	
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,339 90	—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 08	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,245 50	
Amount due from Agents	16,196 71	—5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $51,000.		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,998
Issued during the quarter		433
Total		11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,260
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.		
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 473 Term Policies.		
Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: in Life Policies		277
Endowment Policies		21
		298
Decrease in Term Policies		31
		267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase		$3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
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FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting settees in place of desks and seats in the assembly rooms of school-house No. 47 in said Ward the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Colored School House No. 2, in Laurens-st. in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Also, for painting the inside walls of Ward School House No. 38, in said VIIIth Ward, according to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings as aforesaid. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, } Commissioners.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.
MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 25, per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

UNLEACHED ASHES — FOR AGRICULTURAL USE.—20,000 bushels of choice quality for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FISHGUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IL POLIUTO.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 27.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT IN AMERICA OF
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
under the management of Mr. Strakosch, previous to her final departure for Europe, which cannot under any circumstances be extended.
Second production in America, and last night of Donizetti's tragic opera,
IL POLIUTO (The Martyrs.)
with
Mlle. Piccolomini.....as.....Pauline
Signor Brignoli.....as.....Polyutus
Signor Amodio.....as.....Severus
Signor Barili.....as.....Felix
The Opera will be produced with a
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE,
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
Painted expressly for this work by Signor CALYO, pupil of Allegri.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
In the First act.
INTERIOR OF THE CATACOMBS.
In the Second Act,
The triumphant Entrée of SEVERUS into Mitylene, with a
GRAND ARC DE TRIOMPHE
FULL MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE,
In addition to the
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated Harpist, has been engaged for the accompaniments on his instrument.
CONDUCTORS,
Signor MUZIO and Mr. STRAKOSCH.
Admission to Family Circle 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents.
Signora ADELAIDE CORTESE,
the celebrated dramatic prima donna, will make her debut in America on Wednesday, June 1, in Pacini's grand opera of
SAFFO.
Signora Cortese will appear in the celebrated character of
SAFFO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE.
PICCOLOMINI'S
LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE,
and her last appearance under any management previous to her final departure for Europe.
DON GIOVANNI and LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SATURDAY, May 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 12 M. The whole of Mozart's immortal masterwork, and greatest of all operas,
DON GIOVANNI,
with the greatest cast ever given in America.
PARODI as Donna Anna
Madame STRAKOSCH as Donna Elvira,
PICCOLOMINI as Zerlina.
BRIGNOLI as Don Ottavio.
Signor ETTORE BARILI as Don Juan,
AMODIO as Masetto,
BARILI as Commandatore.
Conductors—Signor MUZIO and M. STRAKOSCH.
To conclude with the last act of
Donizetti's Grand Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme Cora de Wilhorst.....as.....Lucia
Mr. Henry Squires.....as.....Edgardo
Admittance to all parts of the Academy $1. No reserved seats.
TICKETS FOR THE MATINEE.
For the convenience of ladies, tickets for the Matinée, $1 each, may be had at the following places: Academy of Music; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 16 Nassau st.; St. Nicholas Hotel; Union-place Hotel; Lafarge House; Ball & Son's, Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', C. Breusing's, Astor House, Everett House, Prescott House, Clarendon, Nunns & Clark's, Christern's bookstore, Covenhoven's, No. 856 Broadway. Brooklyn—Rose's bookstore, No. 14 Atlantic st.; Walker's, No. 213 Fulton-st. Tickets will likewise be for sale at the entrance of the Academy, for which especial purpose four additional ticket offices will be opened. The doors will be opened at 12½; the Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The entr'acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
A GLORIOUS BILL
for the
BENEFIT
of
MR. BLAKE,
Who will appear in his two
MOST CELEBRATED CHARACTERS
of
UNCLE FOOZLE,
in the excellent comedietta of that name, supported by
MRS. BLAKE.....as.....Mrs. Quickfidget
And
BOTTOM
in
the beautiful Shakespearean comedy of
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
Supported by all the company.
Miss KEENE would beg to announce the
BENEFIT
of
MISS MINNIE MACARTHY.
On SATURDAY, May 28,
When she will appear in
HER CELEBRATED CHARACTER
of
OBERON
in
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MONDAY, June 6,
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the
CELEBRATED SISTERS,
ADELAIDE AND JOEY
GOUGENHEIM,
Since their unprecedented successes in
CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, to commence at ¼ before 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) May 27.
Tenth night of the new Comedy,
MEN OF THE DAY,
Received each evening of its representation with enthusiastic applause.
Frank Pawthorn, Mr. Lester Wallack; Dr. Playfair, Mr. Brougham; Robin Wildbriar, Mr. Walcot; Sir Lionel Norman, Mr. Wheatleigh; Everard Digby, Mr. Bangs; Lucy Vavasour, Mrs. Hoey; Mrs. Vavasour, Mrs. H. P. Grattan; Mrs. Wildbriar, Mrs. Vernon; Jenny Wildbriar, Miss Mary Gannon; Miss Euphemia, Miss Henrarde; Jemima, Miss Tree.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) benefit of Mrs HOEY. First night this season of Mr. Boucicault's fine comedy
LONDON ASSURANCE.
On MONDAY NIGHT, benefit of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, on which occasion the admirable comedy of MONEY will be presented. Box-book now open.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
(Late Burton's, under the Lafarge House.)
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. F. B. CONWAY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾ precisely.
Remarkable sensation produced by the great tragic drama, LOUISE DE LYNEROLLES.
FRIDAY, May 27, 1859,
LOUISE DE LYNEROLLES.
The incidental music by.....Mr. E. Mullenhauer.
To conclude with Mrs. C. Kemble's delightful comedietta entitled the
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
On Saturday a most powerful combination of attractions for the benefit of Mrs. F. B. Conway.
Box-book now open. Popular prices restored.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER.....MR. E. EDDY.
THIS EVENING, May 27.
Will be performed Auber's grand Operatic Ballet of
LA BAYADERE.
To conclude with the Farce of
MY PRECIOUS BETSEY.
Afternoon performance will take place on Saturday, May 28.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager...G. L. Aiken
THIS EVENING, May 27,
To commence with the Drama entitled
THE HIDDEN BAND.
Major Ira Warfield.....Mr. G. A. Beane
Herbert Greyson.....G. L. Aiken
Capitola.....Rose Cline
To conclude with
THE RUFFIAN BOY.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE,
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
R. M. HOOLEY.....Proprietor.
C. KOPPITZ.....Musical Director.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The management beg leave to announce that in consequence of an injunction sued out by Mr Henry Wood, restraining Mr George Christy from performing, the latter gentleman will not be able to perform with this Company for the present. Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH the talented Ethiopian comedian, has been engaged in his stead, and the performances (which will be second to none in this City) will proceed as usual.
THE NONPARIEL TROUPE,
R. M. HOOLEY'S
(Late GEO. CHRISTY'S)
MINSTRELS.
Numbering sixteen of the most brilliant stars of
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Who will appear every evening in their grand, original, and unapproachable
SOIREES D'ETHIOPE.
Comprising in unequaled style of excellence every feature of Negro Minstrelsy.
For particulars see small bills.
Doors open at 7.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
As the legal proceedings which have been pending between Mr. Henry Wood and myself have been determined in his favor, and as the public have been made acquainted therewith through the Press, I deem it my duty to publish the following statement: About a year ago I improvidently, unadvisedly and unwillingly entered into an agreement with Mr. Henry Wood, for the sum of $1, not to perform for one year and a half from the date of the agreement. At that time I was about to leave the State, and did not expect to return until after the period mentioned in the agreement. But fortune decreed otherwise, and I was compelled to return to my native State to support my family and myself. To do this, I commenced performing on last Monday night, when Mr. Wood—with what intent I will leave the public to surmise—obtained an order of injunction restraining me from performing until the expiration of the year and a half. Of course I must abide the decree of the Court, and withdraw from the stage. Although not interested in it, I ask that the public will generously assist Mr. R. M. Hooley, my late partner, and who continues the business, in his untiring endeavors to please, and lend their encouragement to a Band of Minstrels which cannot be excelled. I also beg leave to state, that though now cut off from the means of support, and placed in a state of dependence, the time will come when I shall again appear before you to endeavor to gratify you and to win your applause. Those who will visit the Hall No. 444 Broadway will not see me upon the stage, but I shall be in attendance nightly to witness the performance myself, to greet my friends and well-wishers, and encourage by my presence the exertions of a company of which of late I was a member, and which I have no hesitation in saying will give more real delight to an audience than any other company in this City. Very respectfully,
GEORGE CHRISTY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, Afternoon, at 3, OLD AND YOUNG, with Protean Changes by LITTLE CORDELIA, and the HUNTER OF THE PYRENEES. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with all the original effects, IN SIX ACTS and TWELVE TABLEAUX. LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD AS EVA, THE FLOWER OF THE SOUTH; Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as Topsey, with Song and Breakdowns; Mr. G. C. HOWARD as St. Clair, The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats 13 cents extra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 34th Annual Exhibition is now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries in 10th st., near Broadway.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Cor. Secretary, N. A.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—ILLUSTRATED BY more than ten thousand models, now open at No. 61 Chatham-st. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
J. Widdows et C. Sage.....Directeurs
ABONNEMENT SUSPENDU.
SAMEDI, 28 MAI, 1859.
Representation extraordinaire au Benefice de
M. BERTRAND,
Avec le concours de Mme. [illegible], Artiste,
et M. DUBOS, Amateur
M. PAUL LABA, Mlle LAURENCE CHEVALIER,
Le 4e Acte de LA FAVORITE CHANTE EN FRANCAIS,
Leonore.....Mme. Chome | Fernand.....M. Dubos
Premiere representation de
L'HONNEUR ET L'ARGENT,
Comedie en 5 actes, de M. PONSARD DE L'ACADEMIE FRANCAISE.
Georges.....M. Paul Laba | Laure.....Mlle Chevalier
Rodolphe.....M. Bertrand
On commencera a 8 heures precises.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, May 27.
The performances will commence with
SEAWAIF: OR, TERROR OF THE COAST.
To be succeeded by G. L. Fox's comic Pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
JACK SHEPPARD.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE PANTOMIME!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude (fourth week) with a New Comic Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GENII OF THE LAKE,
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
NOTICE.—ON SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE commencing at 2½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. HOEY'S
Benefit will take place
SATURDAY EVENING, May 28,
On which occasion will be produced the
BOLD DRAGOONS
and
LONDON ASSURANCE.
The cast of both pieces will embrace the names of all the Company.
Seats can be secured daily.

THE GIPSEY'S FROLIC.
BENEFIT OF MOUNT VERNON FUND.
The LADIES OF THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION take pleasure in announcing that the beautiful opera FLORA; OR, THE GIPSEY'S FROLIC, which some time since they requested the author to prepare and have publicly represented for the benefit of their fund, will be produced on the EVENINGS of June 2 and 3 next, at the Metropolitan Theatre, (which has been generously volunteered by the family of the late Mr. La Farge,) with a full orchestra and chorus and a superior cast of principals, comprising some of the most distinguished artists and amateurs in the country, under the conductorship of Mr Morgan, and the stage management of Mr. Conway, who have also freely proffered their valuable services for the occasion. Particulars will be given in future announcements.
MARY MORRIS HAMILTON, Vice Regent.

GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL AND PIC-NIC BY THE NEW YORK MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMERICAN MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY, IN JONES' WOOD, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 6 AND 7. Grand Concert in the open air, two hundred Instrumental Performers, dancing on four large platforms, each provided with a full Band. Conductors, THEODORE EISFELD, and H. B. DODWORTH; the entire musical arrangements under the direction of THEODORE EISFELD. The whole to conclude on the second day with a brilliant display of Fire Works. Admission 25 cents. For full particulars see future advertisements.
U. C. HILL, Chairman.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

SPORTING.

FLORA TEMPLE AND ETHAN ALLEN.—FASHION COURSE, TROTTING.—A purse of [illegible] will be contended for by the above-named horses, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, over the above course on TUESDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock, on the arrival of the passengers by a special train from Hunter's Point. Due notice will be given in the daily papers of what hour the train starts; passengers going on this train will cross the river on the ferry-boat at 34th-st. Also, a regular train will leave on the arrival of the steamboat which leaves Fulton Market slip at 1 o'clock, P. M.
D. C. GRINNELL,
Treasurer Fashion Association.
N. B.—The Club Stand reserved for Ladies.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SLOOP RIGGED, CENTRE-board yacht, 44 feet keel and 16 feet beam. Apply to THOMAS COADY, Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, where it can be seen, or to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Dey and Greenwich sts.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING ON FRIDAY, May 27, at 3 o'clock; a purse and stake of [illegible]; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. C. Carl names s. m. *Miller's Damsel*; D. Tallman names [illegible] *Estelle*; Dan Mace names [illegible] g. *Pilot*.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
Importers of
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, &c.,
REMOVED TO NO. 187 BROADWAY.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place. United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, 121.
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T. Y. F. and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers: Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N. AND F. V., GOOD quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 121 Pearl-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HORSES, RISING 16 hands; fine family horses, good drivers, sound and kind in every particular, 5 and 6 years old; also one bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches, a fine saddle animal for gentleman or lady, 9 years old, and sound and kind in all harness. The above are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. Call for further information at HENRY WALTER'S stable No. 223 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF YOUNG Morgan horses, about 15½ hands high; sound and kind in single or double harness; stylish drivers and good travelers; will be sold reasonable together or separate. Can be seen at Smith's Stables, No. 4 Rivington-st., this week. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,400 Post-office.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

that the ports of the Austrian coast are in a state of blockade.

A SPARK OF ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFICULTY.

Some very doubtful reports appear in the French journals respecting the obtrusive conduct of the British ship *Orion*, at Genoa, which, it is stated, had been laid athwart the entrances of the harbor, and it is pretended that, in consequence, three additional French line-of-battle ships had been ordered to the Mediterranean.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

A most disastrous statement comes up to Paris to-day from the *Siecle* correspondent at Genoa, to the effect that a British eighty-gun ship had taken up berth athwart the entrance of the harbor, in defiance of the Port Captain who pointed out its allotted mooring, and to the intense disgust and indignation of the whole city. As to the French, their forbearance is miraculous, as they have guns and steam frigates alongside enough to blow the English craft out of the water. What on earth can the Foreign Office or Admiralty mean? The British uniform is hissed in the streets, and the officers are refused as fare by the very boatmen who ply in the port. The millions who read the *Siecle* this morning throughout France will curse the meddling of MALMESBURY, and the sentiment will find an echo all over the peninsula.

THE PAPAL STATES.

NEUTRALITY OF HIS HOLINESS—STATE OF SIEGE IN ANCONA RAISED.

The neutrality of the Papal Government had been formally announced to the Austrian and French Governments, and formally accepted.

A dispatch from Rome says that orders had been sent to the Pope's Nuncio to leave Florence.

According to orders received from Vienna, the state of siege had been raised at Ancona, and the light was again displayed in the light-house.

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

The Duchess-Regent of Parma, on her return to her States, issued the following proclamation:

"The disturbances which took place on the 1st of this month, although accomplished contrary to the will of the immense majority of faithful citizens, who rarely express their loyal and excellent intentions away from their own homes, only too clearly justify my maternal foresight in protecting the safety of my beloved children. But the sentiments of fidelity which have been manifested by the Royal troops in the rapid overthrow of the illegitimate and intruding authority having restored power to my Governmental Commissioners, and having done so in accord with the unanimous desire of the constituted authorities of the municipality, and of the notable inhabitants of the country, and an ardent wish for my return having been unanimously expressed, I have immediately come among you to resume the exercise of the Regency. And now I confide, with assurance and courage, in the loyalty of the troops and the population, I shall remain in the expectant attitude which is of absolute necessity to us. This attitude, which is permitted to me by the real spirit of treaties, must be the best protection of the country, the justice and courtesy of belligerent Powers not suffering a State to be attacked which does not attack, and which accomplishes its duty of maintaining order until Europe in its wisdom shall have taken resolutions which shall restore peace and re-establish it permanently. From our Royal residence at Parma, the 5th of May. LOUISA, Regent."

FROM THE MODENESE.

By a decree dated the 3d, the Duke of MODENA has concentrated all political and police power in the hands of his commandant of dragoons.

A supplementary Turin *Gazette* contains various decrees, devoid of general interest, and the following paragraphs:

"In the third official bulletin of the war it has already declared that the King's Government considers itself in a state of war with the Duke of MODENA. The Modenese Government persisting in the maintenance of stipulations which are in reality an alienation of sovereignty in favor of Austria, and conceding the passage over its territory to Austrian troops, which may assail the Sardinian States, commits an act of manifest hostility towards the King's Government, whose attitude, therefore, towards that of Modena cannot be otherwise than one of hostility.

This is the only reply we consider ourselves called upon to make to the imputations and contumelious expressions addressed by the *Messagère di Modena*, the official journal of Duke FRANCIS V., to the King's Government."

ITEMS FROM TUSCANY.

A body of 2,000 Piedmontese troops is expected to keep garrison in Tuscany.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has just charged General NERI, Prince CORSINI and the Marquis LAJATICO with an extraordinary mission to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, at the head-quarters of the Franco-Sardinian army.

AUSTRIA.

FAILURE OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION—A STEAMER BLOWN UP.

The *Times* Vienna Correspondent, says that the journey of Prince WINDISCHGRATZ to St. Petersburg, had been postponed *sine die*.

The Archduke JOHN is dead.

A dispatch from Ragusa says that the Austrian war-brig *Triton* had been blown up. According to one account, the number of killed and missing was about 60,—but another dispatch says that part of the crew were on shore at the time, and that the number of killed was only 4; wounded 9.

The Austrian postal service between Trieste and foreign ports has been interrupted.

GERMANY.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, at Frankfort, on the 13th, the proposition of the Military Commission to put the garrisons of the Federal fortresses on a war footing, was agreed to. The Hanoverian representative proposed that a Corps of Observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine, but Prussia protested against such a measure.

PRUSSIA.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON THE WAR QUESTION.

A Parliamentary Commission has been sitting at Berlin to examine the exceptional laws rendered necessary by the present crisis. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared verbally before the Commission that if even it should happen that the efforts of the Italians to obtain a better Administration should degenerate into revolutionary movements, Prussia nevertheless would see no reason for giving armed assistance to Austria. The report of the Commission contains these words:

"The stronger Prussia becomes by the harmony between the King and people, the less can she interfere by arms in countries where such harmony does not exist. England, it is added, would remain neutral as long as her interests were unaffected; and Russia simply reserved to herself the right of quitting her watchful attitude the day on which other Powers interfered in this war."

On the 12th inst., after a six hours' debate in the Chamber of Deputies, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German nationality, the loan asked for by the Government for the military and naval administration, together with further means for raising money, were unanimously voted. On the following day the Upper House unanimously concurred.

FRANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

It is stated that more than double the amount of the 500,000,000 francs as war loan had been subscribed for, and that three times the sum might be had for the same purpose.

The Empress had already transacted business, and was to hold weekly reviews of the National Guard.

The gun-boats are not to be employed, but five frigates are to be immediately prepared for sea.

It is stated that the Emperor had decided that no correspondent of a newspaper or journalist shall be permitted to follow the French army in Italy.

On the other hand, it is said that some journalists had been selected to accompany the Emperor, and among them M. PAULIN, of the *Moniteur*, and M. DRÉOLLE, of the *Constitutionnel*. Measures had been taken for sending several official dispatches to Paris every day.

The army of Lyons had received orders to proceed to Italy. They would increase the force in Italy to nearly 200,000 men.

The Minister of Public Worship has addressed the following circular to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire:

PARIS, Wednesday, May 10.

MONSEIGNEUR: The Emperor is about to place himself at the head of the Army of Italy. His Majesty desires that public prayers shall be ordered in all the churches of the Empire, beseeching the Almighty to vouchsafe the success of our arms, and to protect France. I therefore request your Eminence to take the necessary measures for responding to these pious intentions. Accept, &c. ROULAND.

A similar circular has been sent to the Presidents of Consistories.

A decree postpones, *sine die*, the expected legislation on the Corn Laws.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of 25,000,000 francs.

The Paris Bourse, on the 11th and 12th, was quite buoyant, and the three per cents. advanced to 61f. 80c. On the 13th, however, under the influence of rumors from Berlin that a change of Ministry inimical to France had taken place, (which proved to be false,) there was a reaction, and the 3s declined to 61f. 05c. for money—closing flat.

Marshal PELISSIER was to leave Paris in eight or ten days to review his *corps d'armée*, which is composed of eight divisions of infantry and of three divisions of cavalry. The artillery attached to the Marshal's *corps d'armée* is considerable, and can at all times be replenished from the arsenals and the numerous fortified towns in the eastern departments. This army, of which the command has lately been given to the Duke of MALAKOFF, is still distributed among the garrison towns on the eastern frontier of France, but it may be brought into the field at any moment.

TURKEY.

A REVOLUTION IMMINENT.

Advices from Constantinople to the 4th report increasing agitation in the Turkish Provinces, especially Bosnia. An increased number of troops had been placed on the watch.

The Austrian Government had stopped the transmission of political news to Constantinople by telegraph, and the European inhabitants had requested that the telegraph at Jassy might be joined to the Russian lines.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE WAR.

From the London News.

The Austrian party in England, compact, insidious, powerful, inventive, rich in royal influence and aristocratic sympathy, reinforced by all the quacks, charlatans and pedants, all the renegades and fanatics and fools, all the worn-out schemers, all the adolescent rakes, all that is decrepit and debauched, all that is false and slavish and cynical in the political world, all that is tainted with Jesuitry and abhorrent to Protestantism in the religious world, finds, we deeply regret to own, an army of dupes and zealots ready to its hands in the echoing chorus of vociferous alarmists.

The tax-paying mutterers of Panurage who flock to vestry and civic meetings in the fond belief that they are about to insist on the maintenance of strict neutrality, are easily persuaded by dexterous speakers from Pall-mall regions to convert a declaration of neutrality into a cry for overwhelming armaments, and a burst of angry suspicion against our French neighbors and allies. Mr. DISRAELI, with that exquisite air of superb *bonhomie* which distinguishes his oratorical performances in the country, took no small pains the other day to disabuse our minds of the impression that war is costly and burdensome. When a Chancellor of the Exchequer talks airily of a trifling national debt of eight hundred millions, and assures his constituency and the public that twenty millions extra a year would be a financial flea-bite, we have as little confidence in his pacific sentiments as in his fantastic war budgets; but we know what he means, and are on our guard; only when a "Liberal" member of Parliament at a non-intervention meeting, nibbles at the tempting bait which a Tory Minister holds out, hoping his little hope that we shall not be dragged into a war, and crying his little cry of suspicion and alarm, we feel that this Austrian venom is doing its deadly work, and that English neutrality is hardly worth a year's purchase. Mr. HEADLAM, of Newcastle, like the vestrymen of St. Pancras, contributes very little that is original and nothing that is high-minded to the prevalent opinions on the Italian war. Is there any clap trap, any cant, any jargon in the air? He breathes it eagerly in, and breathes it solemnly out again. France, full of bad designs; Sardinia, guiltily ambitious; Austria "no better;" Italy irrecoverable; sympathy for neither and none—this is all he has to say. We have heard it all before, and we shall hear it all a hundred times. It is the labor of Sisyphus to roll these commonplaces up the steep of honest and candid inquiry; down they come again, day after day, and crush us with their sordid weight. If we could persuade ourselves that it is the duty of public journalists to pander to every prejudice, to echo every clamor, to flatter every reckless impulse, we might be content to fatten on the trade of panic-mongers, and to heap the Pelion of bluster on the Ossa of alarm. But not in this wise do we interpret our responsibilities. We desire for England absolute neutrality and unbroken peace; and desiring the end, we desire the means. To that end vigilant and ample preparation, complete resources by land and sea, and perfect, national unanimity are indispensable, but they are not all in all. "In quietness and confidence," as it was said of old, should be our strength, not in mean and malignant self-righteousness, not in selfish and snarling jealousy, not in irritating distrust, not in ungenerous misrepresentation and unjust surmise. When a year ago we were fighting for dear life in India, and all our Eastern Empire was at stake, France set us an example of good neighborhood in offering us a passage for our troops across her own soil; and now, when she has stripped herself of half her garrisons, and rushed into a distant and dangerous enterprise, we repay her courtesy with usurious insult, and, armed to the teeth, we threaten France disarmed. This, we say, is but a sorry use of a giant's strength. As free men we deplore and detest a military despotism; but it is not until despotism forgets to do evil and seeks to do good that we cast up our eyes in censorious displeasure, and thank Heaven above that we are not as others are, and denounce the unnatural alliance of opposing principles. We, whose statesmen were ever ready to assist in laying upon nations burdens heavy to be borne, are wisely unwilling to stir so much as a finger to remove them. But we avenge ourselves on our past iniquities and our present meanness by deriding and accusing equally the sufferers and the deliverers.

It is sickening to note the persistency with which a certain set of sophistries are drawled out day after day by our political *Mawworms*. We cannot sympathize with any of the belligerents, say they; neither with constitutional Piedmont, our discipline, nor with France, our comrade and ally; nor, forsooth, with Austria, the observer of treaties. And why? Because Piedmont provoked Austria, and France incited Piedmont, and Austria was not a model of good government. The reasons, it will be seen, are equally forcible. By a slight confusion of causes and effects, Piedmont is accused of having provoked Austria through the mouth of VICTOR EMANUEL at the beginning of the year, and France of having incited Piedmont by an Emperor's shrug, when he told M. DE HUBNER that he was not on such terms with the Kaiser as he could wish. As if—not to speak of the hereditary traditions of the House of Savoy—Piedmont had not been a trouble and a threat to Austria ever since the light of her liberties burned and shone over the surrounding gloom. But she should have kept her liberties to herself; as if her constitutional freedom, placed between Austria on the one hand and the Revolution on the other, could fail to spread, or be safe in selfish isolation.

But the scandal of scandals to Anglo-Austrian liberals is that free Piedmont should seek the alliance of Imperial France; as though for the first time in her history a free government had allied itself in war for political objects with a despotism. Now, the fact is, that LOUIS NAPOLEON and his two hundred thousand soldiers are not invited to establish free constitutions in Italy, but simply and solely to rid Italy of the Austrians, and to establish, by force of arms, her national independence. The Italians may be allowed to be the keenest judges of their own wrongs and wants; and the wisest and purest of Italian patriots have taught unceasingly that *independence* should be the first object, and the choice of institutions only the second. We may surely leave to Italy, when her nationality shall have been regenerated and reorganised, and her martial spirit steeled and tempered in many a bloody fight, to maintain against all usurpers her hard won rights; and if France deserve at least her gratitude, it is not for England to grudge it. Who says that the Emperor of the French is not ambitious, or that his motives are entirely pure? We believe we have earned the right to speak fairly of the man; and in such a case as this we say, *judge not*. If we are to look for an instance of dynastic ambition the most flagitious and unscrupulous, we need not rub up our reminiscences of the first NAPOLEON. The conduct of our German friends towards Denmark in the Schleswig-Holstein affair is nearest at hand. And it is no secret that when Prussia was aggressive in 1850, her ambition found ardent and powerful support among the bitterest denouncers of the allies of Italy in 1859. For our own part, the right is always the right, and does not "follow still the changes of the moon." When M. DE MONTALEMBERT, the inveterate foe to freedom, so long as freedom lived in France, and its champion only when the tribune from which he had hurled his invectives against freedom was struck down—when M. DE MONTALEMBERT, we say, the constant friend of Papal tyranny and superstition, was attacked by unrighteous authority, we took pride as English journalists in his vindication; but if even *his* persecutors become the champions of a better cause, we are not afraid of wishing them God speed.

RUSSIA.

It is quite evident, says a correspondent, that the Russian Government desires the theatre of war to be confined to Italy. Should Austria, however, succeed in making the war European, by calling in the German Confederation to defend her possessions in Lombardy, then Russia, I suspect, will no longer remain a spectator. Such is the real position at the present moment.

A Vienna letter in the *German Journal* of Frankfort says:

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has received from the Emperor of Russia an autograph letter which may be considered as a reply to that conveyed by Count CAROLY to St. Petersburgh. The letter of the Emperor ALEXANDER is said to have given satisfaction, but it appears that it has not been sufficient to remove all uneasiness with regard to Russia, as may be seen by the fact of Prince WINDISCHGRATZ having been sent on a mission to the Russian capital.

ENGLISH TRADE AS AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

The London *Times*, of the 13th instant, in its City article, has the following remarks upon the possible effects of the war upon the commerce of England in the event of that Power being involved in hostilities:

"The most important question in connection with the possibility of England finding herself involved in war is, what effect will it have upon our commerce? In the old war with France the suspension of our maritime supremacy would at any period have sealed our ruin, and the grand effort of NAPOLEON was to achieve a European combination such as should exclude us from every port. So long as the profits of our enormous trade remain undisturbed we are sure to tire out our opponents in every struggle. Can we count with certainty upon being able now as heretofore to secure that result? Many, looking at the fact that the French fleet is alleged in number and power of guns to be superior to our own, and contemplating the possibility of its being aided by that of Russia, are disposed to entertain misgivings. But these persons omit to recognize the alterations effected by the lapse of a generation in the international system of maritime law. Under no conceivable circumstances of temporary or even prolonged disaster could our general commerce now be interfered with. We might for a time lose our carrying trade, but that is the utmost injury that could be inflicted upon us. The doctrine accepted during the Russian war, and subsequently confirmed by the Paris Congress, that free ships make free cargoes, has settled this point definitely. Our interchange of goods, therefore, would go on with nearly as much steadiness as ever, although the whole of Europe might be arrayed against us. The business would be conducted by the United States. Their ships would bring us cotton, corn, and all other staples according to our requirements, and would in turn distribute our manufactures over the world. Thus we should go on buying, selling, and making money in our old fashion, while our opponents were suffering exhaustion under the effects of financial mismanagement, commercial prohibitions, and the depressing influence of conscriptions. It will be urged, perhaps, that in the event of *all* our ports being blockaded, even the American marine could then be of no service to us, but that is a contingency which few Englishmen will think it necessary to discuss. It would, moreover, be as fatal to America as to England, and would therefore soon make that Power a party to the quarrel. But it may yet be said that, although the inviolability of neutral vessels was so recently affirmed by France, Russia, Sardinia, Austria and Turkey, as well as by this country, the three former Powers may, if it should suit their purposes, disclaim with as little scruple as they have lately shown in stultifying their decisions at the same Congress regarding the Danubian Principalities. There is no room for any such apprehension. Those who attempt to set aside the new principle must do so at the peril of immediate war with the United States. It is a matter on which the Washington Government will entertain no question, and the first interference with an American vessel would be followed by an instant demand for satisfaction. Happily, therefore, the bearings of the case are now entirely independent of the wishes or decisions of the Continental Powers. Whatever dreams may be nourished of fulfilling to the letter the traditions of the first Empire, that of forming a coalition to shut out and destroy the commerce of Great Britain, must be considered by the progress of civilization to have been shorn of nearly all its terrors."

COMPARATIVE STATE OF AUSTRIAN AND SARDINIAN FINANCE.

It may be interesting just now to state a few particulars illustrative of the financial resources of Austria and Sardinia. The latest returns published officially in this country do not extend beyond 1850, but it appears that in 1853, '54, '55 and '56, Austria, although at peace, was never able, in homely phrase, to "make both ends meet," her budgets exhibiting the following results: 1853, revenue £23,713,699, expenditure £29,396,063; 1854, revenue £24,533,372, expenditure £38,604,664; 1855, revenue £26,378,688, expenditure £40,268,618; 1856, revenue £27,316,217, expenditure £33,551,594. The amount of the Austrian public debt in 1856, was £241,700,000. The public expenditure of the Sardinian Government also exceeded the revenue in the five years ending 1857; but it will be observed from the following statement on the subject that the deficit was not comparatively so serious: 1853, revenue £4,360,957, expenditure £6,037,097; 1854, revenue £5,127,302, expenditure £5,506,729; 1855, revenue £5,138,912, expenditure £5,654,981; 1856, revenue £5,310,113, expenditure £5,597,343; 1857, revenue £5,438,892, expenditure £5,749,074. The amount of the Sardinian public debt at the commencement of 1857 was £27,224,201. The declared real value of the imports into the kingdom of Sardinia in 1856 was £15,852,711, and of the exports £12,523,164, while those of the Island were £587,815, and £460,070 respectively. The total value of the imports into the Austrian Empire were £23,646,491 in 1855, and of the exports £23,250,870.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Market on the 12th opened firm, and prices slightly advanced, but unauthentic rumors of disturbances in Turkey caused a reaction, and the closing quotations were ⅛ ℘ cent. below the opening ones.

On the 13th prices again advanced early in the day, but fell in the afternoon, and consols closed at 91⅞ @92 for money, and 91⅛ @91⅝ for the account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a further decrease in bullion of £164,167.

The demand for money had generally subsided, and the applications at the Bank were on a moderate scale.

The *Daily News*, in its latest City article, says the supply of money had become so large that little difficulty was experienced in procuring accommodations on unexceptionable bills at a reduction from the Bank minimum.

The advices from Germany announce further mercantile failures.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar silver at 5s. 2⅛d.; Dollars, 5s. ⅞d., and Eagles, 76s. 4d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The low prices current at the close of last week attracted the attention of spinners, and led to a renewed and increased demand from Saturday last until Tuesday, within which period American descriptions recovered ⅛d.@⅜d. ℘ ℔., but since then holders have again become free sellers, and the import being on an unprecedented scale, the market has fallen back the closing advance on American, scarcely exceeding ⅛d. ℘ ℔., on the more current qualities as compared with Friday last." The sales of the week have been 53,340, including 4,500 on speculation, and 2,800 for export. The market, on Friday, was steady, with sales of about 6,000 bales. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	7⅝d.	Middling Orleans	6 13-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7½d.	Middling Mobiles	6⅝d.
Fair Uplands	7 d.	Middling Uplands	6 7-16d.

Stock on hand is increased to 587,650 bales, including 508,090 American. Total imports of the week, 244,459 bales.

At Manchester business was trifling, and the tendency of the market was more against spinners than at the commencement of the week.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report more buoyancy since the departure of the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore*. At yesterday's market Flour was held for an advance of 6d. ℘ cental over Tuesday's rates, but was difficult to sell. Quotations 11s.@14s. 9d. Holders of Wheat asked an advance of 6d. also, which checked sales, and business was limited. Western Red, 8s.@11s.; White 10s. 6d. @11s. 5d.; Southern, 10s. 9d.@13s. Corn—Yellow and mixed a little more inquired for at an advance of 2d.@3d.; White unchanged; Mixed, 6s. 6d.@6s. 8d.; Yellow, 6s. 8d.@7s. 6d.; White, 7s. 9d.@8s. 4d.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others report Beef very quiet and only retail sales reported. Prime is generally firmly held, but inferior is heavy. Rather better tone at the close. Pork unchanged but more freely offered. Bacon in better request and firmer. Lard in better demand at 60s.@63s. Tallow dull and 1s. easier. Butchers Association to arrive, sales at 57s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes in fair demand at 30s. 9d.@33s. for Pots, and 31s.@32s. for Pearls. Sugar active, but at lower prices. Molasses, 6d. dearer. Coffee dull. Rice opened firm and active at full prices, under advices of short supplies from the East. At the close the market is quiet but steady. TEAS quiet but steady. BARK quiet, and Philadelphia rather easier. FISH OILS—Nothing done in Cod or Seal: Sperm flat and offered at £95; Linseed dull at 30s.@30s. 6d.; Palm rather easier. RESIN—Sales of the week 9,000 bbls. at 4s.@4s. 1d. for Common. The arrivals are very heavy. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: The Corn market opened very dull at a decline of 5s.@6s. on WHEAT; at the close there was more steadiness, but without much business. White WHEAT 54s.@58s.; Red 50s.@54s. FLOUR 28s.@34s. (The *Daily News* reports a recovery of 2s.@3s. in WHEAT on Friday.) IRON flat at £6 for bars and rails; Scotch Pig 48s. 6d.@49s. SUGAR very dull and prices generally 6d.@1s. lower. COFFEE quiet and partially 6d.@1s. cheaper. Manufactured COPPER reduced ½d. in price. The sales of INDIGO had terminated; nearly the whole was withdrawn owing to the decline in prices, which on Koorpah and Bengal was 6d.@1s. upon Friday's sales. LINSEED CAKES—Prices favor buyers. New York £10 5s.; Boston £10. RICE steady and firm. TALLOW dull at 54s. 6d.@54s. 9d. for Y. C. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 45s. 6d.@46s. Heavy arrivals of rough, which is quoted at 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d. FISH OILS quiet. Pale Seal scarce and held at £39. Cod £35@£35 10s. Linseed 29s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.—The usual circular has failed to arrive.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: During the past week the market for American Securities has been much steadier, and there has been a fair amount of business transacted both in State and Railway Bonds at our quotations.

United States 6s of 1868	97 @ 99
United States 5s of 1874	93½ @ 93¾
Alabama Fives	75 @ 77
Kentucky Sixes	92 @ 94
Maryland 5 ℘ cent. Stg. Bonds	93 @ 95
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cent. Stg. Bonds	99 @101
Mississippi Union Bank 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio 6 ℘ cent. Stock	98 @100
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Stock	81 @ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, '77	83 @ 85
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. Bonds divers	88 @ 90
Virginia 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, '86	83 @ 85
Virginia 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, '88	82 @ 84
Boston 5 ℘ cent. Bonds divers	88 @ 90
Boston 4½ ℘ cent. Stg. Bonds	90 @ 92
Montreal 6 ℘ cents. 1856-65	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent., '75	68 @ 70
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent., 1875	67 @ 69
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent. Freeland	82 @ 84
Illinois Central Shares	45 @ 48 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., 1869	78 @ 82
Michigan Central Shares	45 @ 48
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. not convert. 1883	76 @ 78
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	88 @ 90
New-York Central Shares	63 @ 68
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent. 1st Mortgage, '67	80 @ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent. 3d Mortgage, '83	57 @ 59
New-York and Erie Convert. & Sink. Fund.	25 @ 30
New-York and Erie Shares	5 @ 7
Panama 7 ℘ cent. 1st mort., 1859	100 @102
Panama 1st Mortgage, 1865	92 @ 94
Pennsylvania 6 ℘ cent. 1st mortgage, 1880	87 @ 90

[Advertisement.]

DR. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address DR. O. P. BROWN, 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Females whose systems are deranged from sedentary employment, will find immediate relief by using a few boxes of these most reliable Pills. They purify and enrich the blood, enabling the various organs to fulfill their duties.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS HAVE NO ACTION SAVE ON IMPURITIES.—Young people cannot, but middle-aged and old people can, appreciate that medicine which, being used in sickness, acts only upon the cause of the disease. Around every organ affected, there the medicine penetrates, removing impurities, preventing all settling of the humors into ulcers, swellings or tumors. In heart-affections, in epilepsy, in pleurisy, in sore throats and affections of the respiratory organs generally, in dyspepsia, these wonderful pills give immediate relief, and perseverance will be sure to cure. Maladies which have been pronounced beyond human skill, have been cured by their use. And is this so wonderful? Behold the reason. BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood, they have no power, except over impure humors, and these being removed, the disease is removed. Millions are deriving health from the use of this innocent medicine, which never weakens, but always strengthens; firstly, by taking out of the body those matters which held, as it were, the life principle in custody; and, secondly, by imparting a life-giving property to the blood. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street; Burnton's, No. 296 Bowery, and by all druggists. Price, 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

THE STYLE.—Good heavens! Young man, is it possible you expect to win the affections of Araminta, the heiress, of Madison-square, in that hat? Go at once to KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and purchase one of those splendid Spring style hats. Go to Fashion's Emporium at once, and get the "Pride of Youth."

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL EAGLES OF FRANCE have not won higher renown than its fashions. All the magnificent new styles in Silk, Crape and Lace Bonnets, just brought out in Paris, have been reproduced at the Paris retail prices, at
WILDE & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 26.

$9,000 Ill. Int. Imp. '47	102½	200 Erie Railroad	7⅝
16,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90⅝	250 do. s45	7⅜
2,000 Virginia 6s	97	150 do.	7⅜
20,000 do. s60	95⅞	300 Reading R. snwk	42⅜
74,000 Missouri St. 6s	83¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. b60	42
25,000 do. s30	83⅝	50 do. s3	42
1,000 Cal. St. 7s Bds.	82½	50 do. b60	42½
500 do.	82¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	9⅜
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs s3	42	50 Panama R. b3	119
5,000 do.	40¼	25 Illinois Cen. R.	53⅜
35,000 do. b3	40	50 do. s3	53⅜
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	96⅝	25 do.	53⅜
1,000 do.	96¾	40 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	96½
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	89	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	7⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	79	250 Gal. & Chic. R. opg	64
6,000 do. s60	78	378 do. opg	64¼
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	17⅜	100 do. nw	64½
2,000 L. E. & W. lm. Bs.	70	100 do. b30	64
1,000 C. & Tol. Inc. Bs.	56¼	1,000 Cleve. & Tol. R.	28
20 Mechanics' Bank	117½	700 do. s3	28⅛
25 Bank State of N. Y.	100	300 do. nw	28
20 Bank of Commerce	99⅜	500 do. b30	28¼
17 Am. Exch. Bank	103⅜	100 do. s10	28
10 Del & Hud. Ca. Co.	94⅜	200 do. b10	28¼
300 N. Y. Cen. R. s3	72½	150 Ch. & Rock Is. R.	61
650 do. s3	72⅝	400 do. s3	61⅛
1275 do.	72¾	300 do. s15	61
500 do. snwk	72⅜	450 do. c	62
100 do. bnw	72¾	200 do. s10	61
150 do. b3	72½	100 do. s15	61¼
50 do. s10	72⅜	500 do. s60	60⅜
150 do. snw	72⅜	50 do. c	62⅛
100 do. c	72⅞	50 La C. & Mil. R. s3	⅝
100 do. bnwk	72⅜	35 Pa. Mail St'ship Co	75
100 do. s6	72⅜	50 do. s10	75
100 do. s30	72⅜	50 do.	75¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Rgt.	105	50 Mich. Central R. s10	42¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	104	100 do.	42⅜
10,000 Virginia 6s	97	10 do.	42¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¼	50 M. S. & N. I G'd Stock	32½
15,000 Missouri State 6s	83⅜	50 Panama Railroad	119⅜
4,000 N. C. State 6s	97¼	700 do. b30	119¼
500 do.	98	20 do.	119¼
2,000 E. R. 3d Mt. Bs. '83	60	25 Illinois Central R.	54¼
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	17¾	150 do.	55
30 Pac. Mail St. Co. s30	74¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	28⅜
174 do.	75	150 do. b60	28⅜
50 Del & Hud Cl. Co. s60	94	100 do.	28¼
600 New York Cen. R.	72⅜	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	61⅜
200 do. b30	72⅜	100 do.	61⅞
300 do.	72⅜	100 do.	62
100 Erie Railroad	6¼	50 do. b60	62

THURSDAY, May 26—P. M.

The Street was enlivened with quite a budget of California and European news early this morning, the general effect of which appeared to be to advance prices on the Stock Exchange and to cause the market to leave off firm in the afternoon. The prompt arrival of the California packet *Moses Taylor*, with the Mail and Gold remittance, $1,938,699, of the 5th May, was first announced. The remittance comes in good season to supply the place of about two-thirds the large remittance to Europe by the *Persia* on Wednesday. The business news from San Francisco is not important. The Money market in that city is reported stringent in preparation for the remittances to the East. The production of gold at the mines goes on with great regularity, and the previous scale of production is fully supported. The *Asia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, May 14, arrived here at 10 o'clock A. M. Her financial advices are more quieting, Money having fallen below the Bank rate in London. There is a recovery in Grain and Provisions both in London and Liverpool, while the Cotton advices from the trade at Manchester and the factors at Liverpool is less favorable than by the previous mail. The political news is that England has proclaimed her neutrality in the present war. In the event that this determination should be changed by the events or bearing of the Continental struggle in Italy, the London *Times* suggests that American shipping would profit largely by the carrying-trade on English account, "so that the commerce of Great Britain would remain unharmed." The English Bank return of May 11, shows a diminished pressure for Discounts and only a small withdrawal of Gold, £164,000, while the Bank of France shows, on the monthly account, large additional advances to the dealers of the establishment, a precautionary demand, say of $13,315,000, while the proceeds of these discounts appear to remain with the Bank to the extent of $10,020,000. The withdrawals of Gold are equal to $5,120,000, principally for pay and expenses of army for Italy, leaving still a reserve of $103,665,000. The circulation remains steady. In reference to American Stocks in England, two of the circulars,—BELL and SALTERTHWAITE,—report a better feeling, with more inquiry. The fluctuations in Illinois Central were quite violent during the week, the cause of which is thus explained by Mr. SALTERTHWAITE:

"The Shares of the Illinois Central have suffered a severe decline, touching 48½ discount, on a subscription being asked for £100,000 on Seven ℘ Cent. debentures, at 85, repayable 1st July, 1861, at par. The whole of this amount has, however, been taken, on its being understood that it was required to meet a floating engagement in New-York, falling due 1st July, and that the financial position of the Company, as recently fully stated, is in no wise altered. On this becoming known, the Shares were more actively inquired for, and closed, buyers, at 46 discount. Construction Bonds are steady at 60@70. Freeland Bonds are much wanted, but few are offering, except at higher rates."

In our Stock Market to-day, there was a comparatively large business in both Bonds and Shares, and at full rates for State securities and an advance on most of the active Railway shares. Missouri sixes $130,000 at 83¾ cash, and 83½ seller 30 days; Virginias 97 cash, 95½ seller 60 days; Tennessees 90¼ cash; U. S. registered 5 ℘ cents 105, and coupon 104, and North Carolinas 97¼ ℘ cent. In Railway Bonds there was a rise of 1 ℘ cent. in Illinois Centrals, and a heavy fall in Erie third and fourth mortgages. The thirds were done at 60 this afternoon and the fourths were pressed below 40 ℘ cent. The Eries were also further down to 6¼ ℘ cent., recovering to 6½@6¾ ℘ cent. On inquiry we do not find that anything unusual has taken place in the affairs of the Company. They pay their mortgage coupons slowly, and are not yet through with their April and May obligations, but are probably begging day, as they have done before, on account of embarrassed finances. No other mortgage interest falls due until 1st September, and no legal proceedings, as far as we are advised, have been taken against the Company.

On the Share list there was very considerable firmness shown throughout the day. New-York Central opened 72½, and ultimately closed 73 ℘ cent. sales. Rock Island, firm 61@61¼ yesterday, rose to 62@62½ ℘ cent. There was a large demand for Cleveland and Toledo, at 28@28½ ℘ cent., a further rise of 1 ℘ cent. Galena advanced to 64½ ℘ cent.; Panama, to 119½, and Pacific Mail to 75½ ℘ cent.; Delaware and Hudson, steady at 94, and Illinois Central, wanted at the close, at 55½ ℘ cent. The average rise to-day all round, as compared with the sales of yesterday, is about 1 ℘ cent. The market is not buoyant or highly speculative for the *Bull* account, but almost a uniform firmness is shown in prices, particularly in dividend securities and Western Road shares.

The Market for Money presents no change from our report of yesterday, so far as rates are concerned, which are 5 ℘ cent. on call to the Stock Brokers and 6@7 ℘ cent. for discounts. The rate for the latter is more generally 7 ℘ cent. at Bank, nothing being taken lower except where the lender is disposed to fill up his line with very select short bills at 6 ℘ cent. The supply at 5 ℘ cent. on call is enhanced by the disposition of lenders, generally, to move with caution on all time negotiations beyond 60@90 days. It is now clearly seen that the cheap facilities hitherto granted in cashing 6@8 months cargo and other sales of Foreign Merchandise to be remitted for to London, have very materially increased the export of Specie long in advance of the actual consumption of such merchandise.

The Exchanges for Saturday's mail were not active to-day. The engagements of Specie foot up at present $1,600,000, and will probably reach $2,000,000; making, as stated yesterday, five millions for the week. Against this large sum we have near $2,000,000 from California, $500,000 thus far from the Sub-Treasury, and at least a million from the interior, the receipts in various ways being nearly or quite $200,000 a day. A large sum of drafts upon the Sub-Treasury, also, came forward from the West to-day. The payments out are $489,860 against $98,000 for Customs and $95,285 from other sources; leaving the balance $4,968,546, against $5,488,305 at the beginning of the week.

A suit instituted by Lieut. MAXWELL WOODHULL, United States Navy, against the County of Beaver, Penn., on the Bonds of the County issued to the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Road, has been determined in his favor in the United States Circuit for Western Pennsylvania, under instructions from Justice GRIER. The Judge overruled all technical objections to the manner of issuing the Bonds.

In reference to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Roads a letter from the office at Boston, of yesterday's date, says:

"The gross receipts of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, since its opening on the 22d February last to the 15th instant, amount to $155,248 15.

Although a through train was run on the 22d February, the road could not be considered fairly open for business until some time after the 1st of March. And during the whole month of March and the first part of April we had to contend with a flood through the whole extent of the road, which severely washed the banks of the cuts, and of course unsettled an entirely new track, and materially lessened our ability to do the business presented to us.

The track is now in firstrate order, and the trains making exact time. We are not yet sufficiently provided with locomotives and cars, but this want is in the way of being very shortly supplied, and the prospects of a remunerative business are highly satisfactory."

Real Estate......TUESDAY, May 26.

We report the following large sale of Madison-avenue lots within two or three months past, made by the owner, J. H. SHERWOOD, Esq.:

Eight lots on east side of Madison-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, for $70,000, to six gentlemen, who will build up the whole front this Summer with large first class houses for private residences. Also, one lot northeast corner Madison-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, 28 feet by 100 feet, to PRESTON H. HODGES, for $10,620. Also, two lots west side Madison-avenue, 49 feet 5 inches south of Thirty-ninth-street, 49 feet 4 inches front, and 95 feet in depth, to A. H. WRIGHT, for $16,000.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold four full lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, commencing 210 feet easterly from the Sixth-avenue, at $600 per lot.

California Markets—Semi-Monthly Review.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 5.

"The partial revival in business, which we had occasion to notice at the sailing of the steamer of the 20th ult., continued for a few days after her departure, and quite sanguine hopes were entertained, for a time, that an active Spring trade was about being entered upon. A little stir in goods was noticeable, Provisions attracting most attention, but in a very short time the inquiry from the country sensibly diminished, and the city trade at once withdrew from the market as purchasers. Throughout the greater portion of the fortnight now closing, but a very trifling business has been transacted, and the stagnation in all branches of trade has been quite as great as during the gloomiest and most unseasonable portion of the Winter months. Prices for most leading staples were ruling so low, even during the temporary animation alluded to, that importers have not since seen fit to offer goods upon a market that afforded no buyers whatever, and the rates quoted for the last steamer have mainly ruled as nominal in the meanwhile, being sustained merely as asking prices, with few inquiries, and affording little indications of real market values, had any attempts been made to realize. Could the total transactions of the past ten days, comprising sales from first hands and the daily business of the jobbers, be accurately given in amount, they would undeniably show, what can safely be asserted as the fact, that we have had an entire cessation of trade in a market overstocked with goods to be had, on an average, at less than the cost of importation and during a period when we usually look for great activity.

The reason most generally assigned for this unfavorable condition of trade, and the one that we are inclined to adopt, is that the season is not only unusually backward, but that the heavy snows of the past Winter are yet blocking up the roads to the mountain regions and most thickly settled portions of the interior. We are advised of great difficulties being still experienced in transporting goods any distance into the back country, and that double the usual rates of carriage are required after reaching such points as are accessible by navigation or main highways. Whatever may be the cause, it is evident that the idea entertained that the Spring's business had commenced, was fallacious, and that the immense stocks of goods now held in this market have as yet found no outlet. It is expected that this state of inactivity cannot continue much longer, but with the number of vessels now overdue from all quarters, even the most stirring demand for goods is likely to be counterbalanced by arrivals quite equal in extent, and little encouragement can be offered as to any improvement in prices. The prospect of supplies is such that country dealers, when they do purchase, are not likely to take more goods than will suffice for temporary wants, in the expectation that they will be able to procure them at low rates throughout the entire coming Summer.

The business of the fortnight has not even been relieved from its monotony by arrivals of any importance. The little trade that has been done, has been in goods that were already in store and had less occasion to find buyers than would have been the case with receipts coming to hand by any of the large fleet hourly expected. To this feature we mainly attribute the maintaining of prices at their nominal rates, for there have been instances, as will be observed in our more extended remarks, where attempts at forced sales have resulted in a decline.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR 12c.@25c. lower, closing dull; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $5 75@$6 50 for unsound State; $6 75@$7 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $7 37½@$7 75 for double extra. GRAIN—Nothing doing in Wheat and market heavy. Corn lower; sales 12,000 bushels sound Illinois at 80c. No change and nothing doing in other kinds of Grain. WHISKY nominal at 27c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 1,200 bushels Oats; 12,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—700 bbls. Flour; 800 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but prices without material change. WHEAT dull; sales of 3,000 bushels mixed Wisconsin Club at $1 31. CORN in demand for distilling, with sales of 10,000 bushels, deliverable in July, at 64c. OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS very dull but without change. *Lake Imports*—15,000 bushels Wheat. No Flour or Grain shipped by canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 26—1 P. M.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT—Sales 3,200 bushels fair white Michigan at $1 85. RYE—5,000 bushels at 98c., delivered on dock. CORN, 90c.@91c. for small lots round, white and yellow. BARLEY, 75c. in small lots of Jefferson.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 26.

FLOUR opened at $7 for Howard-street, but the *Asia's* advices caused an advance, and it is now held at 12½c.@25c. higher. WHEAT steady. CORN advancing; white 84c.@85c.; yellow 84c.@87c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 26.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged. CORN declining; yellow, 92c.@93c. OATS lower. WHISKY dull, at 29c.@30c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 26.

The sales of COTTON to-day were only 200 bales. The *Asia's* news caused nominally less firmness in the market. MOLASSES, 31½c. MESS PORK, $17 25. FREIGHTS to Liverpool 5s. 6d. FLOUR quiet at $7 for superfine.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 26.

FLOUR dull and depressed, but nominally unchanged. WHEAT and CORN dull. PROVISIONS dull and unsteady; holders adhere to their figures, but are not met by buyers. Bulk Shoulders 6¾c., and Sides 8¾c. BACON Shoulders 7¾c., and Sides 9¾c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Vigo	May 28	New-York	Cork.
Arago	May 28	New-York	Southa'n.
Nova Scotian	May 28	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	May 28	New-York	Southa'n.
Edinburgh	June 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Borussia	June 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Canada	June 1	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	June 4	New-York	Cork.
Vanderbilt	June 4	New-York	Southa'n.
North American	June 4	Quebec	Liverpool
Asia	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	May 17	Southampt'n	New-York
Hungarian	May 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Hammonia	May 18	Southampt'n	New-York
John Bell	May 21	Liverpool	Boston.
America	May 21	Liverpool	New-York
City of Wash'gton	May 25	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	May 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	May 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Africa	May 28	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 28	Galway	New-York

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall—From California—Judge McAllister and servant, Mrs. McAllister and daughter, Mrs H McAllister, infant and servant, L. P. Fisher, H. Kelly, Mrs. R. W. Lee, C. Lambert, wife, 4 children and servant, T. W. Cook, T. B. Parker, wife and 2 children, C. C. French, wife, daughter and child, Mrs Patterson, Mrs. Capt. Lendrum and infant, F. D. Clary, Miss J. Becklin, Lieutenant A. V. Rantz and brother, Mrs. R. B. Swain, infant and servant, Mrs. Steele, J. Grimstead, G. O. Kilbourne, wife and infant, D. H. Jervis, H J M Farnum, Mrs. J. Early, Mrs. H. J. Fisher and 3 children, Madame Brun, Madame Blanc, Mrs Van Winkle, Miss S. McCarty, B. H. Johnson, A. J. Jordan, L. Wasseur, Mrs. P. P. Sargent, Sophie Bottron, Mrs. C. Reed and infant, E. F. Sargent and wife, Mrs Hastings, Mr. Goodwin, E. Bartlett, H. L Dawley, W. M. Morris, A. Codman, G. Peck, wife and child, Mrs Penbrother and 5 children, Mrs. Vining, J. Eldon, Mrs. Jenks, P. S. Wilcox, T. Norton, C. H. Williams, J. P. Griswold, O. Crocker, D. A. Elwell, J. F. Smith, Mrs. Pillsbury, P. Selling, wife and 4 children, J. P. Knight, G. W. Gamby, Mrs E. D. Hayes, H. P. Holmes, P. H. Wood, Mrs. D. W. Pierce, O. W. Mulford, wife, infant and nurse, L. Weeks, J. Herrick, Mrs. Dyer, neice and 3 children, J. O. Lewis, wife and 2 children, Mrs. McCready, Mrs. W. H. Martin, H. J. Taft, and 482 others. From Aspinwall—Capt. McLane and servant, O. Reed, Jr., Capt. Graham, Fred. Oliver.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Mr. Bowen and lady, Miss Bowen, Mr. Walter and lady, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Billings Roup, Madame Harnty, daughter and 2 servants, Miss Wood, Miss Harpur, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jesup, Mrs. Fill, 3 children and servant, H. Johnston and lady, Edw. Bulkley, S. Wilson, E. Coffin, Robert McCrea, A. Gillott, Dr. Moffatt, Mr. Moffatt, Otto Von Bein, Mrs. De Veniott, Miss Little, Miss Johnston, J. M. Hamilton, J. H. Black, the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson and lady, J. H. Burton, C. C. Hatch, Chas. Congreve, J. B. Diamond, A. Setson, Geo. Jones, John G. Richardson, E. Berenger, Mr. de Stockel, lady and 2 servants, Chas. Kneeland and son, G. Kutter and lady, Jos. Miller and servant, Coas. Holsrapoel, Geo. Hamilton, Mr. Langdon, A. R. Anderson, Mrs. Brownless and 2 children, Mr. Ritter, Jr., Mr. Lewis, Mr. Willstead, Mrs. Willstead, Mrs. M. A. Taylor and daughter, Miss Warburton, Mrs. Mallech, Mr. Cowdercy, Mr. Cheverick, John Kermode, lady and infant, Mr. Rainker, J. G. Jones, Mr. Henry, A. R. Horvat.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 21 | Moon rises... 1 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 29 | Gov. Island. 4 18 | Hell Gate.... 5 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 26.

Cleared.

Ship J. A. Stamler, Hiltz, St. John, N. B., Laytin & Hurlbut.

Barks Raleigh, (Ham.,) Bothel, St John, N. B., S. E. Amsinch; P. Pendleton, Stimson, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Cariolan, (Brem.,) Steengraph, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger.

Brigs Empire, Crowell, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Conquest, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.; Chiarra, (Sic.,) Russo, Naples, Lawrence Giles & Co.; Echo, King, Rio Grande, J. Bento; Princess Royal, Higgs, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Fides, Caspens, London, Stanton & Ruger; Laurasetta, Smith, Havana, I B. Gager; Annie, (Br.,) Minstip, London, Collins & Marx.

Schooners M. Johnson, Nickerson, Barnstable, master; Smithsonian, Brunt, New-Orleans, ——; A. Field, Philips, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co; Pocomoke, Duffy, Wilmington, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool May 14, at 5.30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 15th inst., lat. 52, lon. 6 42, at 7:30 P. M., passed steamship Jura, bd. E. 20th, lat. 47 45, lon. 37 49, passed Prussian bark Amelia, bd. W. 25th, at 10:30 P. M., passed R. M. steamship Persia, Judkins, hence for Liverpool. Arrived off the Battery at 9:47 this forenoon. The steamship Arabia, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool May 14, at 10 A. M.

Steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall May 18, with passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Potomska, Arey, New Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London 29 ds., with mdse. and 92 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 10, Robert Gibson, seaman, of Maine, fell from the main-chains overboard and was lost. The L. has had thick weather for 10 ds.; was obliged to navigate with deep sea lead only.

Ship Victoria, Anderson, London and Deal April 17, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship G. B. Lamar, Bradley, Glasgow April 15, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Coliman, (Br., of Liverpool,) Robbins, Cardiff April 18, with railroad iron to order. From 12th to 15th of May saw a large quantity of icebergs on the Banks.

Bark Mary Adelia, (of South Thomaston,) Keller, Bordeaux and Cordovan Roads April 3, with brandy, wine, &c., to order. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Queen of the Netherlands for New-York. Had very heavy westerly weather the first part of the passage, and light winds and calms the latter part.

Bark Savannah, (of Richmond,) Colleys, Gottenburg April 13, with iron to Nesmith & Sons. Was 11 ds. to the Orkneys and 20 ds. from there to the Banks.

Bark J. Ahlers, (Olden.,) Schweicher, Bremen 34 ds., in ballast with 270 passengers, to Hennings & Gosling.

Brig Johanna, (Dutch,) Ourvehand, Amsterdam 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch & Meincke.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Lubec,) Randall, Kingston, Jam., May 6, with sugar, rum, &c., to Henry & de Cordova.

Brig Chasterlain, (of Gouldsboro',) Handy, Cienfuegos May 7, with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. S. L. Tilley, (Br.,) Brown, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Martha, Weeks, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. J. W. Deering, (of Boston,) Smith, Pensacola 18 ds., with yellow pine.

Schr. Escort, (Br., of London,) Sambell, Lisbon April 17, with wines, oil, &c., to Rome & Dinwiddie.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Atlantic, Smith, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Ann. Carr, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Pauline, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Ruby, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Joseph T. Ames, Robinson, Hartford, Ct., 2 ds.

Sloop Vigilant, Hawley, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—Sunset, light from S. S. E.

BELOW—Two Br. barks.

Sailed.

Steamship Adelaide, (Br.,) for St. John, N. F., and Galway. Bark D Jex, Belize, (Hond.) Brig Lucretia, Madeira, and others.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, May 2—Arr. brig Houlton, Sawyer, Bangor; schrs. Ottoman, Clifford, St. John, N. B.; J. H. Scammell, McLean, do.; Watchman, Eaton, Machias; Albemarle, Fluart, Pantego, N. C.; sloop Copy, Davis, New-Bedford.

BOSTON, May 26—Arr. barks Jane A. Bishop, Bunce, Mobile; Indian Belle, Tenney, Cardenas; brigs Umpire, Higgins, Remedios; Walter Howes, Pierce, Matanzas; schr. Racer, (Br.,) Barter, Messina.

SQUAN, May 26, sunset—Wind fresh from S.; weather clear. One ship off this place bound in; nothing else in sight.

SANDY HOOK, May 26, sunset—Ship Victoria, from London, and a Br. bark going up the Bay, bound in. One ship, two barks and a brig at anchor near the Spit, bound out. Ships Sir Robert Peel, for Antwerp, Maid of Orleans, for New Orleans, and bark Restless, for Savanilla, went to sea this morning. Steamship Adelaide, for Galway, passed the Bar at 2 P. M. Wind fresh from S.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, May 26, sunset—One ship and a bark near the light ship bound in. Wind moderate from S.; weather clear.

Miscellaneous.

The clipper ship Game Cock 1,392 tons, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The schooners King Fisher and Black Fish, arrived at Malaga previous to the 6th of May, and reports having experienced a very rough passage. They have both sustained damage. The schr. A. H. Gould has also arrived, leaking about 1,000 strokes per hour.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The schr. Arno, that went ashore on the shoals at the mouth of the Colorado River, Gulf of California, proves to be a total loss of vessel and cargo.

Ship Comet, at San Francisco from Hong Kong, was 6 days in the China Sea, with strong N. E. winds and heavy sea; off Loo Choo had light head winds and calms for 10 days; passed Fatison April 10; was 26 days thence to San Francisco, with fresh and favorable winds; ships Santa Claus and Barreda Bros., sailed the same day; ships Jas. Brown and Black Prince sailed 2 days previous, all for that port. April 12, lat. 34 30, lon. 150 E., saw the Jas. Brown.

Spoken, &c.

America—Br. ship of Liverpool, for Newport, April 27, lat. 48, lon. 30 30.

Elizabeth—schr., of and from Jersey for Gaspé, Gulf of St. Lawrence, April 30, lat. 46 05, lon. 33 37.

John Crabtree—ship, strg. E., was signalized, May 18, lat. 27 30, lon. 79 30.

Jenny Lind—brig, from Savannah for Boston, May 21, lat. 36, lon. 74 30.

Ottawa—ship, of Glasgow, for Quebec, May 19, lat. 45 48, lon. 50 10.

Pride of the Earth—Br. bark, from Ardrossan for New-Providence, 30 ds. out, May 14, lat. 41 54, lon. 47 43.

Thornton—ship, Collins, for Liverpool, exchanged signals with, May 3, lat. 48, lon. 22.

Foreign Ports.

CALLAO—Arr., April 12, Am. ships Caroline Tucker, from the Chinchas; 13th, Gleaner, do.; 16th, Archer, 41 ds. from California; Michael Angelo, 10 ds. from Valparaiso; 18th, Kate Sweetland, 114 ds. from New-York; Wandering Jew, 10 ds. from Valparaiso; 19th, Silver Star, from the Chinchas; 23d, Scotland, 114 ds. from New-York; 24th, Favorite, from the Chinchas.

Sailed—April 12, Am. bark Lamergier, for New-York; 16th, Caroline Tucker, do.; Gleaner, do.; 19th, bark Evadne, for Central America; 21st, ships A. J. Lawrence, for the Chinchas; Ernestine Giddings, for United States; 19th, Castilian, for the Chinchas.

PAITA—Off and on, April 21, Am. wh. bark Active, no report; 23d, Am. wh. barks Andrews, 130 sp.; Montgomery, 220 do.

VALPARAISO—Am. vessels arr.: April 10, ships Susan L. Fitzgerald, Arica; Duchesse d'Orleans, Baltimore; John Wells, Boston; schr. Storm Cloud, Monterey; 11th, bark Cossack, New-York.

Am. vessels sailed—March 31, barks M. L. Frank, Paposa; Messenger Bird, California; April 5, ship Mechapel Angelo, Callao; 10th, ship Jas. Littlefield, Chanaral.

ASPINWALL—Arr. May 12, brig Caroline, Parker, New-York; Am. brig King Brothers, Hayes, Carthagena; 15th, steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, New York; 16th, steamship Granada, Maury, New-York.

HONG KONG—Arr. Feb. 3, bark Albers, Boston; bark Arthur, Feb. 12, Boston; ship Atmosphere, Nov. 2, San Francisco; ship Aurora, Dec. 7, Whampoa; ship Barreda Bros., Feb. 18, Manila; ship Bell Rock, Aug. 31, Shanghae; ship Black Prince, Dec. 17, Manila; ship Black Warrior, Oct. 9, San Francisco; Br. ship Carribbean, Nov. 9, San Francisco; ship Challenge, Jan. 12, San Francisco; ship Charmer, Feb. 21, Boston; bark Comet, Dec. 20, San Francisco; Br. ship Cyclone, Feb. 25, San Francisco; ship Dirigo, Feb. 8, Shanghae; ship Flora Temple, Jan. 17, Baltimore; ship Gauntlet, Dec. 7, San Francisco; ship Golden West, Dec. 8, Australia; ship Gov. Morton, Jan. 15, Shanghae; ship Jas. Brown, Nov. 5, Callao; ship Mameluke, Feb 20, Cardiff; ship Mary and Arthur, Dec. 7, San Francisco; ship Santa Claus, Nov. 2, San Francisco; ship Sierra Nevada, March 6, Australia; ship Uncle Toby, Dec. 22, Liverpool.

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